The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4777. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Yesterday Evening.

The Russian Minister at Vienna Favors Greece.

Our Minister Removes the American Church from Rome.

Heavy Deficiency in the Italian Budget.

The Hungarian Diet Opposes the Army Reorganization.

M. Thiers About to Give an Important Political Dinner.

Banquet to Mr. Bennett by the Americans in Paris.

Capt. Samuels and Mr. Lorillard on Their Way Home.

RUSSIA AND GREECE.

Dinner at Vienna by the Russian Minister—He Drinks to the Welfare of Greece.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Russian Minister gave a dinner last night to the Greeks in this city, at which he presented a toast to the welfare of Greece.

ITALY.

The United States Minister Requested to Remove the American Church Beyond the Walls of Rome.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A Florence letter published in the *Times* says that Gen. KING, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American church outside of the walls of that city. Mr. KING has complied, and will hire a villa for that purpose.

Large Deficiency in the Italian Budget.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The budget of Italy shows a deficit of over one hundred and fifty-nine millions of florins.

HUNGARY.

The Order for the Reorganization of the Army Condemned.

PESTH, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Hungarian Diet has agreed to M. DEAK's address condemning the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. The vote was nearly unanimous.

FRANCE.

Political Dinner to be Given by M. Thiers to Orleanists and Democrats.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

M. THIERS is about to give a grand dinner to the opposition, the Orleanists and democratic deputies having united.

THE YACHT RACE.

Banquet to be Given to Mr. Bennett by Americans in Paris.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Americans in this city give a banquet to-morrow to JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., at the Grand Hotel.

Some of the Yachtmen on the Way Home.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Capt. SAMUELS, of the *Henrietta*, Mr. LORILLARD, the owner of the *Vesta*, and Col. TAYLOR, of the United States Army, leave to-day by the steamer for New-York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Noon.

The money market is quiet and unchanged. Consols 91 for money. American Securities are generally unaltered. Erie shares, however, open at a slight advance, the current quotation being 45.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅞ for money, a decline of ⅛ ℘ cent. from noon quotations.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	72½
Illinois Central Shares	81¼
Erie Railway Shares	44¾

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 72.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Noon.

The Cotton market to-day opens steadier. The sales will probably aggregate 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton Market is more active and prices are firmer, but quotations show no change. Sales to-day reached 10,000 bales.

London Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is steady.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Consul Lane at New-Orleans—Maximilian Sick with a Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamer *Concordia*, from Vera Cruz the 10th, with American Consul LANE on board, has arrived here. Mr. LANE returned for the benefit of his health purely.

The only items of interest in our dispatches are the arrival of MAXIMILIAN at Hacienda de La Tega, in the Valley of Mexico, sick with a fever, where he will reside, and the fact that another detachment of French troops would embark on the 12th.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Fenian Trials—Daniel Quinn Convicted.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

JOHN ROGAN, on being put on trial, stated that he was not ready, and the case was postponed.

DANIEL QUINN was next placed on the dock; states that he is a native of the County of Cork, and a laborer; has lived everywhere. He was one of MORGAN's guerrillas, and, according to his representations, saw hard times.

It was shown in evidence that the prisoner came over with the Fenians and was armed when captured. He said the name of the country was to be changed from Canada to the Irish Republic. Col. LYNCH gave evidence for the defence. The Jury deliberated an half hour and then returned a verdict of guilty.

Cloth Mills in Canada Burned—The River Frozen.

KINGSTON, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The ice bridge from Kingston to Cape Vincent is now in good order, and stages are running regularly.

BOOTH's cloth mills near Odessa have been burned with their contents. Loss $10,000.

Thermometer 5° below zero.

The Fenian Trials in Canada—Three of the Prisoners Arraigned.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Fenian trials were resumed this morning, Hon. Judge MORRISON and Hon. Judge HAGERTY presiding.

JOHN ROMANS being arraigned, expressed a wish that his Jury should be composed of half aliens, which was complied with. The following are the names of the American jurors: Thomas Steele, A. B. Walker, C. A. Morse, S. M. Sanderson, James E. Withers and H. D. Thomas.

Mr. STEELE said he thought he was not eligible, as he had expressed strong opinions against Fenianism.

Judge HAGARTY said that was not a valid excuse. He must try the prisoner by the evidence, irrespective of feeling.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON stated that the Crown had elected to try the prisoner as an American citizen.

The evidence showed that the prisoner, armed with a rifle and bayonet, stood guard over Mrs. FRISTOW's Hotel at Fort Erie.

The only witness for the defence was Major DENISON, Commander of the Governor-General's body-guard, whose evidence was unimportant.

After speeches for the Crown and the defence, the Jury retired, and in half an hour returned with the verdict—"guilty."

JAMES SPAULDING was next arraigned. He claimed to be an American citizen, and asked a Jury half alien, which was granted. The testimony of the Crown witnesses having been taken, Mr. MCKENZIE addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and contended that there was no evidence that SPAULDING had been with the Fenians at Ridgway, and at the close of his remarks put in an affidavit on behalf of the prisoner signed by one CLEARY, of Cincinnati. The Jury, after an absence of 20 minutes, returned to Court with a verdict of not guilty.

WILLIAM BAKER, a simple-looking man, 40 years old, was next placed in the dock. The Jury was the same as in the previous cases. After the examination of the witnesses, Mr. MCKENZIE said the prisoner was a half fool of a fellow, with no fixed place of abode, who had joined the Fenians for the fun of the thing, without any intention of making war.

The Judge in summing up said that the evidence was strong against the prisoner, but that it was a case for a recommendation to mercy from the jury.

At 7 o'clock, there being no prospect of the jury agreeing, they were locked up for the night, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Hon. F. M. BLAKE, United States Consul at Fort Erie, is in attendance at the trials as a witness for the defence.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, Jan. 16.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. YATES presented a memorial for the passage of the Tariff Bill of last session, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the employes of the Government Printing office, asking that the 20 per cent. increase of pay given to the clerks by the House bill be given to them, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

ARMY PAY.

Also a petition for increased pay for army officers, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of the citizens of Detroit against the reduction of the volume of the National currency, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a similar petition which was similarly referred; also, the petition of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting distinctions in political rights on account of color, and eleven petitions from the loyal colored men of North Carolina for the passage of Mr. STEVENS' House bill, for reconstructing North Carolina, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition for a protective tariff, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a similar petition, which was similarly disposed of.

BRANCH MINT IN OREGON.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the memorial of the Oregon Legislature for the establishment of a branch mint in Oregon, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

DISTRICT BILL.

Mr. MONROE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, with a recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendments. The Senate concurred, and the bill goes to the President.

NEBRASKA.

The bill to admit Nebraska, as amended in the House, was taken up. The amendment was read as published in the House proceedings yesterday. It was to strike out what was known as the Edmunds Amendment, and insert in lieu thereof a proposition similar to that offered by Mr. WILSON in the Senate, that the act of admission shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that the Legislature of the State shall agree to the abolition of all distinctions on account of color.

Mr. WADE moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the Senate would not concur. It was evident to his mind either that Congress had the right, in admitting the State, to impose conditions of universal suffrage, or else it must be left to the people of the Territory, in their original capacity to decide. There was no middle ground. The question might just as well be left to the City Council of the City of Washington as to the Legislature of the Territory.

Mr. JOHNSON agreed with Mr. EDMUNDS that either Congress had the right that he (EDMUNDS) claimed in the premises, or else it must be left to the people.

Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to all the conditions mentioned; but he believed if any were to be imposed, they should be left to the people of the State to comply with.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. HENDERSON, MORRILL and others, when the morning hour expired, and the regular order of business, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called for.

Mr. WADE moved to suspend the regular order until the Nebraska Bill was disposed of.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 17.

Mr. HENDERSON resumed the floor on the bill to admit Nebraska.

Mr. HENDERSON offered as a substitute for the House amendment what was known as the Brown amendment when the bill was before the Senate, the difference between the two being that the one now proposed submits the question to the people instead of the Legislature.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. HENDRICKS' amendment, and it was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 21.

THE HOUSE AMENDMENT CONCURRED IN.

The question was then upon concurring in the House amendment. On this the yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendment of the House was concurred in—yeas 28, nays 14.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Fessenden, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury,—14.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Creswell, Davis, Guthrie, Howe, McDougal, Nye, Pomeroy, Ross, Trumbull—10.

So the bill has passed both Houses and goes to the President.

COLORADO.

The bill to admit Colorado was then taken up, and the House amendment, which was similar to that put upon the Nebraska Bill, was adopted by yeas 27, nays 12, and the bill goes to the President.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District Columbia, reported the bill to protect the rights of married women and for other purposes in the District of Columbia, with an amendment substituting a new bill, changing to some extent the provisions and details of the original measure introduced and referred last week.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the extension and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia, provided that instead of the right granted to said Company by the act referred to, to extend their said road into and within the District of Columbia, to such point or terminus as may be agreed upon between said Company and the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, the said Company are authorized to extend their road into said District on such line and to such place as may be authorized by Congress, and not otherwise. The bill was ordered to lie upon the table and to be printed.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committtee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas, The traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the "Coolie Trade," is odious to the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral, and

Whereas, It is abhorent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave-trade, to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captives; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands.

Mr. CONNESS offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads:

OREGON MAILS.

Resolved, by the Senate &c., That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York *via* Panama, to San Francisco, provided that the cost of said service shall not exceed $25,000 per annum.

THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES introduced "a bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy."

It provides that the act declaring that the Vice-Admiral shall be the ranking officer of the navy shall be considered repealed by the act approved July 26, 1866, establishing the grade of Admiral, which latter shall be the ranking officer of the navy: and the sixth section of the said act is so amended that the Secretary of the Admiral shall be entitled to the rank, sea pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Commander of the Navy, to date from the acceptance of his appointment.

Section 2 repeals acts of Aug. 5, 1863 and March 3, 1853, giving force of law to certain general orders of the Navy Department establishing relative rank of staff officers, and provides that the same shall be established by regulations of said Department.

Section 3 provides that the number of midshipmen authorized by law at the Naval Academy shall be exclusive of such as are in the graduating class on the 5th of March of each year; and repeals the law requiring that cadet engineers shall be under 18 years of age when appointed, and have been employed two years in fabrication of steam machinery.

Section 4 provides that officers of the volunteer naval service, transferred to the regular navy, shall be credited with the services performed by them the same as if they had been in the regular navy.

Section 5 requires that the Storekeeper at the Naval Academy shall be detailed from the Paymaster's corps of the Navy, and prescribes his duties.

Section 6 amends section four of the act to provide a more efficient discipline for the navy, so that the authority therein given to the commander of any vessel of the navy to convene summary courts-martial shall require the previous order of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be suspended or withheld by the commander of the squadron to which the vessel may belong, if without the United States.

Section 7 authorizes the payment out of the Naval Pension Fund, to every person who from age or infirmity is disabled from sea service, but who has served as an enlisted person in the navy or Marine Corps twenty years and not been discharged for misconduct, in lieu of a home in the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, if he shall so select, a sum equal to one-half the pay of his rating when discharged, to be paid quarterly under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, upon certificate from the Secretary of the Navy, to whom application must be made. And it is also provided that disabled persons of a similar class, who have served ten years, may be aided from the same fund.

Section 8 gives to the Commandant of the Marine Corps the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General of the army.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to make certain inquiries, and make a report on Mexican affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the Senate would proceed with the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. SUMNER said he had no objection to the passage of Mr. HOWARD's resolution, provided it was amended so as to leave it to the discretion of the Committee to report if in their judgment expedient. He believed the inquiry altogether unnecessary, as there was every evidence that the French troops were now leaving Mexico. There could be no doubt of this. He had official and unofficial confirmation of the fact.

Mr. HOWARD did not believe all these rumors about the departure of French troops. At any rate, it was a subject upon which he would like to have a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The question being taken on Mr. HOWARD's motion, it was disagreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was originally his intention to call up the Tariff Bill to-morrow, but he had concluded not to do so. He would now give notice that he would call it up on Monday, and expect to keep it before the Senate until it was disposed of.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. SUMNER as an additional section, that all officers and agents of the Government, except department clerks, whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of as many of such officers are now appointed by the heads of departments alone.

MR. SUMNER'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. HOWE took the floor in advocacy of the amendment, and the proposition was further discussed by Messrs. SUMNER, FESSENDEN, EDMUNDS and others.

In the course of some remarks, Mr. COWAN said that the whole number of officers in the gift of the President was 2,434. The whole number of removals made during the year was 446.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. COWAN if he could inform the Senate the number of offices in the gift of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. COWAN said he thought he could. He would come to that presently. All the removals he knew to have been made by the President were of men who had no respect, not only for the Chief Magistrate, but for the country, and, he might say, for themselves. There was a great deal of improper and disrespectful language used toward the President in the last campaign. No man was removed who had refrained from indulgence in this language. He presumed no Senator would advocate the retention of men who used disrespectful language toward the President. There were 340 appointments in the State Department; of these there were 10 removed. In the Treasury Department, out of 973 appointments, there had been 197 changes. In the Interior Department there were 210 appointments and 21 changes. In the Attorney-General's Office, 202 appointments and 19 changes. As to the allegation of Mr. SHERMAN a few days ago, that scarcely any of the recent appointments of the President had been sent to the Senate, he (COWAN) would say that out of the 446 appointments and removals made by the President 357 had been sent to the Senate and the Senate had acted upon five of them.

Mr. SUMNER said, if what Mr. COWAN had said was correct, he must have been treated exceptionally by the President, for in that State he could not think of a single permanent officer of the Government who had not been removed for political purposes. Circulars had been sent around to them ordering them to attend the Philadelphia Johnson Convention. In many cases removals and appointments were made upon the recommendation of Democratic candidates for Congress. Men had been removed for refusing to contribute money to carry on the Democratic canvass. He knew of one more who had been appointed to an important post-office, who was editor of a Democratic paper, and who had been arrested and imprisoned during the war for disloyalty. Throughout the entire State of Ohio Federal officers were compelled to support the opposition to the Republican Party, or they were removed. He did not know how it was in other States, but if the proportion of removals elsewhere was as great as it had been there the aggregate must be greater than Mr. COWAN had stated.

Mr. HENDERSON referred to the recently published letter of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the appointment to that place, and advocated the amendment of Mr. SUMNER.

ADJOURNMENT.

After further debate the Senate, at 4:45, adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SPALDING asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to prepare and report to the House an opinion, in writing, respecting the necessity of obtaining any further sanction to the Constitutional Amendment than three-fourths of the States actually represented in Congress.

Mr. FINCK objected and the resolution was not received.

COMMANDER HUGHES.

On motion of Mr. WARD, of New-York, the Committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint Commander AARON A. K. HUGHES to the active list of the navy.

NORTH CAROLINA COURTS.

On motion of Mr. COAD, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to report in reference to the accommodations for the Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in North Carolina, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the records of that office, &c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish the House with information in reference to the disposal of the United States bonds, &c., as required by the Act of 12th of April, 1866. That act requires the Secretary to report to Congress the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under it, of whom and on what terms. Also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under it, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

DISTRICT BILLS.

The Senate bill to incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of the District of Columbia came up, and after being amended was laid on the table.

The House bill fixing the compensation of the bailiffs and criers of the courts of the District of Columbia, and also relating to notaries public, was taken up and passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the laws of the District in reference to appeals, remedies of landlords, &c., which was amended and passed; also the Senate bill to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company in the District of Columbia.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

Mr. JULIAN, on leave, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1862, granting the right of way for all rail and plank roads for five years, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then took up the bill introduced by Mr. STEVENS for the reconstruction of the rebel States. Mr. BINGHAM, being entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. PAINE, who spoke at length in opposition to the second section. He delared that he could not vote for the second section of the bill, recognizing the present State Governments for municipal purposes, and if that section were not struck out he would vote against the bill. He denounced them as practical Governments, which up to this time had rested on the souls of ANDREW JOHNSON and his Northern and Southern satellites, but would henceforth rest on the soul of the rash young gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS.) Why was that gentleman so anxious to share the responsibility and guilt of ANDREW JOHNSON? The diabolical outrages perpetrated under those piratical Governments were daily ventilated in this hall; and yet here was an effort to recognize them. If this had been proposed eighteen months ago, there might have been some excuse for it, but now there was none. That gentleman had intimated something about Presidential expectations by Mr. SPAULDING, but it would really seem that that gentleman (STEVENS) himself had some longing for the Presidential bread and butter. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF MR. BINGHAM.

Mr. BINGHAM called the attention of the House to the departure by the proposed measures from what had hitherto been done and sanctioned by the Committee on Reconstruction, by Congress, and by the people. He would not limit the power of the people to establish guarantees and safeguards. It was because he recognized the right that he opposed the measure proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. (STEVENS,) and his own colleague, Mr. (ASHLEY.) The Committee on Reconstruction, representing the judgment of the loyal people, came to the conclusion there was no safety for the future of the Government, except by such an amendment of the Constitution as made all men born in the country citizens of the Republic, as deprived States of the right to deny persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, as placed representation upon population, as disfranchised rebels, as made the national debt inviolable, and as authorized Congress to enforce those provisions. He believed that the safety of the people depended upon the incorporation into the Constitution of that great Amendment. He stood upon the proposition that Congress, by its vote, did give out that Amendment as the basis of restoration, and the people of the United States accepted it. Many members owed their reëlection to the fact that State Republican Conventions accepted the Amendment as such basis of restoration. That, however, did not restrict Congress from further legislation in regard to those States, not inconsistent with the Constitution. But this bill neither stood with the Constitutional Amendment, nor with the duty of Congress to give due protection to citizens of the United States within the disorganized States. This bill gave no such protection to anybody, loyal or disloyal, therefore he opposed it; and he opposed it also because it was at variance with the Constitutional Amendment. Let the future safety of the Republic rest upon irrepealable guarantees, embodied in the Constitution, and not upon repealable legislation in the insurgent States. The American nationality, as a political organization, never existed an hour except through the governments of regularly organized States and organized constitutional State Governments. There could be no representative branch of legislation save through organized States. He repeated, there was no American nationality save through the States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) had stated, the other day, that it was absurd to suppose that one of the lately rebel States could take any act in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, but the Committee on Reconstruction had thought otherwise, for it proved by the ratification of it by those States half the States of the Union to-day had exercised the functions of State Governments before they actually became States, and the ratification of those acts by Congress made them legal from the beginning. So he would have the lately rebel States go on and perform acts for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, even though they were not regularly organized States, and the ratification of their acts subsequently by Congress would legalize them. As to the Supreme Court, its powers were limited. Its appellate powers depended upon the will of Congress. If gentlemen were apprehensive of the improper exercise of those powers, there was a very easy remedy. Congress could take away the appellate powers of that Court, and let it sit simply to hear cases arising out of treaties, &c. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) had frequently expressed the idea that the rebel States were not States of the American Union, but were alien enemies, subject to all the penalties of conquest; and had often quoted the prize cases to sustain that view; but he (BINGHAM) denied that the decision in the prize cases covered any such ground. This bill was very offensive to him. It attempted to restrict the right of petition. The Father of All extended that right to all his people, and the Constitution of the United States declared that Congress should pass no law restricting the right of petition; but this bill proposed to do so. It looked as if drawn by a crowned despot. It declared that all persons who were in the rebellion, and had once taken an oath to the Constitution of the United States, were no longer citizens of the United States, and could not become so except through the form of naturalization. He submitted to the House and the country that the Congress of the United States had no colorable authority for declaring, first, that a million of the people of this country were no longer citizens; and, second, that they could take no steps for organizing State Governments until Congress passed an enabling act permitting them to do so. In answer to a question, what remedy he himself proposed, he said he wished the measure to be referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The sixth section of the bill disfranchised a million of men, which was a clear departure from the Constitutional Amendment, which imposed no disability except the disability to hold office. This bill not only decitizenized a million of people, but it disfranchised them also.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether the rebels had not denuded themselves of citizenship, and whether the question was not now one of franchisement, and not one of disfranchisement.

Mr. BINGHAM admitted that when citizens engaged in armed rebellion against the Government they were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States. Congress had already legislated on the subject, and declared to what disabilities those persons shall be subjected. These disabilities were deprivation of the right to hold office, State or Federal.

Mr. BINGHAM's hour here closed, but he was permitted to proceed for a quarter of an hour longer. Resuming, he recapitulated his objections to the bill. Although the people of the South had been traitors, he still recognized in them the rights which this bill would annul, of meeting and petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. He denounced the provisions of the fourth section as a most monstrous atrocity, declaring, as it did, that no person should be deprived of his right to vote because of conviction and sentence for any crime other than the crime of treason, insurrection or misprision of treason. It was declaring in effect that thieves, robbers, murderers and midnight assassins should never be deprived of the elective franchise on account of their being convicted of such crimes. While he was willing to assert all the rightful powers of this Government, he would never consent to incorporate by law in the statutes of the nation a provision that would deprive the people of the right of altering or amending their legislation—a provision which this bill contained. Congress had not even the color of a right to pass such a law. He was not going, under pretence of protecting the colored people of the South, to declare that the people of any State were not to have the right to alter and amend their laws at pleasure. This provision not only attempts to fetter the States in this way, but it also attempted to fetter future Congresses in the same way. He declared that this bill, instead of being a bill of reconstruction, was a bill of destruction; instead of being a bill of restoration, it was a bill of disunion and perpetual dismemberment. Referring to Mr. ASHLEY's bill, he showed how absurd it was to deny that the rebel States were States, for the Executive, the Judiciary and even Congress had recognized them. Congress had made appropriations for Judges of the United States in the States of Florida, Alabama and other districts. The bill of his colleague was nothing but a bill of anarchy, for it swept away all the laws now existing there, and a people without law were as miserable as a people without God. He looked upon both bills as departures from the Constitutional Amendment. It might be but justice to punish the rebels severely, but there was something grander in magnanimity and mercy than in even-handed justice. He knew that those rebels had ridged the land over with graves. He knew that 400,000 citizens had fallen martyrs to their faith to the country and the Constitution, and it was in view of their great transgression that the proposed act of universal forgiveness rose into the sublime, and challenged a parallel in history since man began to be on earth. He protested against the bill as being foreign to the purposes of the Constitutional Amendment.

It was inquired of Mr. BINGHAM how many of the rebel States had accepted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM admitted that all the rebel States, which had considered it in their Legislatures, with the exception, perhaps, of Arkansas, had rejected it, but it did not follow that they would not yet accept it, and if three-fourths of the organized States adopted it, it would bind the rest and give them the benefit of it, while in the meantime it would bind Congress. For these reasons he asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

SPEECH OF MR. DAWSON.

Mr. DAWSON followed in an argument to prove that the Presidential policy was the true solution of the national difficulties. He showed how the rebels, having laid down their arms, and abandoned the objects for which they had taken them up, had since been submissive to the laws and had conducted themselves as good citizens. And that on the other hand, the course pursued by Congress had been based on the assumption that the reconstruction of the Government, as to those States was what it was called upon to achieve. Congress had assumed that the old Government and the Constitution of 1789, have been as to those States destroyed. If so, wherein and how? Not certainly by the decisive success of the Union armies, and not by the surrender of the rebel armies, their complete abandonment of the issue for which they had resorted to force of arms, and their prompt return to obedience to the paramount law. The Government therefore had not been broken up, and no reconstruction was necessary. He argued that there was no warrant in the Constitution for imposing the Amendment as a condition in readmitting the rebel States to representation in Congress. He imputed to New-England a selfish purpose in wishing to exclude from Congress the representatives of the great agricultural interests of the South, lest, in conjunction with the representatives of the agricultural interests of the West, her practical policy might be endangered and her manufacturing interests injured. In regard to the punishment of the people of the South he submitted that the failure of the rebels was a sufficient penalty on them, and he argued, as a matter of law, that no person can be legally punished for rendering obedience to the *de facto* Government, illustrating that argument by reference to English history in the time of the Commonwealth of the accession of CHARLES II. In contrast with the course of Congress he eulogized the patriotic and humane policy of the President. The storm of partisan fury would rage against him in vain. He might break under but he would not bend. Whatever obstacle might oppose him he would, he trusted, stem the torrent and gain the shore in safety. The historian would record that chiefly owing to the efforts of Mr. JOHNSON in Congress the great Homestead Law was on the statute book. He contended that it was impossible to act on the principles embraced by the majority in Congress, without establishing a consolidated centralized form of government.

The Speaker's hammer fell on the termination of the hour, and before Mr. DAWSON had concluded his speech. Mr. SPALDING moved an extension of time, but Mr. STEVENS objected stating that he had given notice when Mr. BINGHAM's time was extended that that was the last extension of time he could consent to.

Mr. DAWSON said he then gave notice that there should not be another extension of time so long as he was a member of the House.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. BAKER obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. STEVENS, on whose motion the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. DAWSON obtained the floor and then went on with the concluding portions of his speech, creating considerable amusement by the ingenious manner in which Mr. STEVENS' objection had been got over.

Mr. HILL rose and asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. DAWSON,) who had so highly eulogized the President for his course prior to his succeeding to the Presidency, if he had voted for him when he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. DAWSON replied that he did not—that Mr. JOHNSON was not the candidate of his (DAWSON's) party.

Mr. HILL commenced to follow up his question, when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, interposed a question of order, that both gentlemen were out of order.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, adding that Mr. DAWSON had been allowed to proceed by common consent.

Mr. STEVENS—"No, Sir, not by common consent."

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the appropriation for steamboat inspectors and superintendents, was increased to $10,000 for the more thorough investigation of the causes of recent disasters. He referred to the loss of the *Evening Star*, of the steamboat *Fashion* on the Lower Mississippi, and of the *Commodore* on Long Island Sound, and said that the last case was one of the most flagrant character. She was an old, rotten, condemned, unseaworthy hulk, to which the supervising and local inspectors had refused to give a license, and yet her owners, in utter defiance of the law, had kept her on the lines, exposing the lives of hundreds of passengers every night. It was a miracle that when she was wrecked every person had not been lost. He desired that the Treasury Department would be instructed to make a most thorough investigation, and he trusted that a criminal prosecution would be instituted against those who were responsible for sending her out.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out of the bill the clause appropriating $40,000 for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, claiming that the company had failed to fulfill its contract.

Mr. DODGE, of New-York, opposed the amendment, and claimed that the company had complied fully with the terms of its contract. Mr. STEVENS consented to the clause being struck out, saying that if it was found that the contract had been complied with, the appropriation could be put in by the Senate.

Mr. DAWES could not see that without any proof of a violation of the contract, the House should strike out the appropriation. The vote was taken by tellers, and the clause was struck out, 57 to 40.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the clause appropriating $2,500 salary for the Supreme Court Reporter, and $2,500 additional in case he had to publish more than one volume of reports.

Mr. HALE opposed the amendment, saying he would favor the opposite principle, that is, to pay the reporter $2,500 in case he published only one volume, and but half the amount in case he published more than one volume. The tendency was to multiply reports, and he wished to check it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the clause appropriating $10,000 for continuing the collection of reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories.

Mr. HIGBY and Mr. MCRUER opposed the amendment.

Mr. HILL suggested that if a like appropriation had not been made last session *Harper's Magazine* could not have published its amusing sketches concerning the Washoe Silver Mines.

Mr. STEVENS moved to reduce the amount to $5000. That amendment was rejected, and then the clause was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. PRICE the clause to pay five watchmen in the Public Garden was struck out.

Mr. RADFORD moved to amend the clause for the payment of the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia by reducing the increased compensation from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent.

At the suggestion of Mr. FARQUHAR he put the reduction at 20 per cent.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BERGEN, the date for the commencement of the increased compensation was changed from July 1, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1866.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, moved to amend the paragraph by adding the following proviso: Provided, that hereafter no person shall be employed as policeman or watchman who has not served at least one year or been wounded in the army of the United States, and received an honorable discharge.

Mr. HALE suggested that that was rather sweeping, and would remove from office all the present force. It should be made simply prospective.

Mr. HARDING consented to modify the amendment by putting in the words "shall be appointed."

On suggestion of Mr. RADFORD, the amendment was further modified by striking out the words "at least one year." The amendment, thus modified, was adopted.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered an additional section, making an appropriation to pay the increased compensation voted last session to clerks and employes.

Mr. STEVENS said it would not do to agree to that amendment this evening, and he called for a division on it.

The division showed ayes 30, noes 15, no quorum being present.

The division not being insisted on, the Chairman declared the amendment adopted.

THE COMMITTEE RISE.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, presented the petition of 101 citizens of Genesee County, N. Y., asking for the passage of the bill for the tariff on wool now pending in Congress.

At 5:10 the House adjourned.

TARIFF MATTERS.

Convention of Iron and Steel Manufacturers—Remarks of Mr. Greeley, Commissioner Wells, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Iron and Steel National Association held a public meeting to-night at Masonic Hall, at which many members of Congress were present.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was announced as the first speaker, and delivered a brief address, advocating in his usual earnest manner the necessity of protecting our home industry. He was followed by Hon. HENRY DAWES, of Massachusetts, who was in favor of the same principle.

Commissioner WELLS having been called on, professed himself a friend of protection, and regretted there should be any misconception of his position.

Representative KELLY, in the course of his remarks, said that if this country had the field to itself for two years it would be the greatest exporting and manufacturing country in the world.

Representative HALE, of New-York, spoke of the necessity of protection, but few could have an idea of what is speciously called free trade, not free trade to us, but to those who ask it to control us and make us their slaves. Wipe out protection and we would be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers, who would raise the prices upon us. [illegible]

Representative DODGE, of New-York, said: "We do not intend that our operatives shall live as do those of England, in poverty. We cannot afford to have our artisans ground down as in that country, but to receive the remuneration commensurate with their toil, that they may maintain positions in society becoming to American citizens."

Representative GRISWOLD, of New-York, said, among other things, that in order to receive the necessary protection, it was only necessary for the people to understand the subject.

Hon. JOHN A. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, addressed the meeting, taking the ground that unless the people are educated to the principle of protection, the votes of Congress could not be secured. He spoke of his experience in the West; among other places was the Trade-room at Chicago, where he failed to receive the assurance of protection. A part of the Board were in favor of the principle, but the majority against it. The Chicago *Republican* was an able and earnest advocate of protection, and because of this an effort was made to break it down. As all the gentlemen who preceded him spoke of the duty of plentifully supplying the public with tracts in favor of protection, to counteract the efforts of the free traders who are flooding the halls of Congress, and the West particularly, with documents in favor of their interests, he thought it would be well to encourage that journal which was nobly contending for protection to American industry.

Other gentlemen spoke. The meeting was of a spirited character, and the several addresses were received with marked favor.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Mining Matters—The Nevada Senatorship—Wheat from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The stockholders of the Gould and Curry Mining Company to-day authorized the Board of Trustees to subscribe not exceeding $100,000 toward the construction of the Sutro Tunnel.

The ship *George Peabody*, with a full cargo, including 28,000 sacks of wheat, has cleared for New-York.

The Nevada Legislature to-day voted for United States Senator—no election on the first ballot.

Wheat—choice milling, $1 80 per hundred; good shipping, $1 75. Flour—extra, $6 50; superfine, $5 75. Sale of HODGSON's choice New-York butter at 35 cents.

Mining stocks—Savage, $1,890; Yellow Jacket, $1,220; Crown Point, $1,325; Gould and Curry, $620; Chollar, $237; Belcher, $155; Empire Mill, $182 50; Imperial, $144; Ophir, $160.

Legal-tenders selling at 74½.

EASTERN STATES.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention—Nomination of a Candidate for Governor—The Platform.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. There were about 500 delegates present. Hon. EDWARD BURKE, of Keene, was President.

Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR, of Bethlehem, was renominated for Governor by acclamation.

A series of resolutions were reported and adopted.

The first approves of the holding of a National Union Convention in New-York.

The second says that New-Hampshire Democrats adhere to their past principles, and insists that the powers of the Federal Government are limited by the Constitution, and that all other powers are reserved for the States.

The third holds that the right of extending suffrage belongs to the State alone.

The fourth holds that all States have the right of representation in Congress.

The fifth that the United States Supreme Court has manifested, by its recent decisions, a respect for the only authority which has legitimate powers.

The sixth tenders thanks to President JOHNSON for his support of constitutional rights.

The seventh says that impartial imposition of the burdens of taxation is needed in the State.

The eighth declares that all efforts tending to subvert the Executive are rebellious.

The last pledges support to the nominees of the Convention.

After brief addresses by several gentlemen the Convention adjourned.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Maine Legislature—National Resolve.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Senate has concurred with the action of the House in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. The vote was unanimous. In the discussion that took place, the speakers were unanimous in declaring that the proposed Amendment did not go far enough, but that Maine held an advanced position and was in favor of giving the colored man equal civil and political rights with the white man.

Senator BOYNTON laid on the table the following national resolve, with a preamble expressive of the views of the loyal people of Maine, respecting the restoration of the late rebellious States:

Resolved, That these States should now be recognized under the authority of the Congress of the United States through the action of the loyal people of those States, under organic laws that fully guarantee and secure the full benefit of these great principles to all the people thereof, and withhold political powers from traitors therein, before it is proper to admit them to representation in the General Government of the United States.

Oil Refinery in New-Haven Burned.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

An explosion of one of the stills at LEET & Co.'s oil refinery, on the Dyke, took place this morning, setting the works on fire. The entire establishment was destroyed, with about 800 barrels of oil. Loss $20,000; insured for $5,000 in New-York offices.

Death of Capt. Hazard of the Navy.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Capt. SAMUEL HAZARD, of the United States Navy, died in this city yesterday morning.

WESTERN STATES.

Bold Robbery in Indiana—Brutality of the Thieves.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

On Friday night last three robbers entered the house of FLETCHER WILLIS, at Union Chapel, Clark County, Ind., and seizing WILLIS demanded his money. WILLIS refusing they took off his shoes and stockings and held his feet to the fire until they were shockingly burnt. WILLIS finally showed the robbers where the money was, which they secured and then decamped. The amount stolen was $260. The atrocity caused great excitement in the neighborhood.

Tragedy in Indiana—A Man Kills His Wife and Her Mother.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

We have a report of a terrible tragedy at Valparaiso, Ind. Last night a man named CHAUNCY PAGE, a jeweler, killed his wife and her mother, and almost killed a hired girl; then set fire to the house and fled. The bodies of the two murdered persons were consumed in the flames, but the girl managed to escape. There is intense excitement in the vicinity.

Action of the Indiana Legislature—Railroad Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate to-day by a strict party vote of ayes 29, nays 18.

In the House, the bill to punish the members for bolting by a fine of $1,000 is under discussion. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

An accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, near Lafayette, this morning. The whole train was thrown from the track. The accident was caused by a broken axle. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

Incendiary Fire in Frankfort, Ky.—Jail, County and other Buildings Destroyed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

At 6:30 to-night an incendiary fired the stable of Mr. NEAL on Main-street, near St. Clair. The stable was burned down, and also two adjoining tenement houses, the property of Mrs. MAJORS. The fire communicated to the jail and the County and District offices, which were entirely consumed. The papers were saved. Loss $100,000—insurance small.

The weather was so intensely cold that it was a long time before the water could be got in play. The fortunate fall of snow in the early part of the evening prevented the conflagration from being extended by flying cinders.

The [illegible] are prevented our caucuses meeting.

Snow-Storm in Ohio—Ice Gone from Licking River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The ice in Licking River gave way this morning, and it has nearly all run out, without doing any damage to the boats and barges laid up in that stream.

Three boats arrived from below to-day, and the prospects are favorable for a full opening of navigation.

Snow has fallen here steadily since 2 P. M. Thermometer at 5 P. M. 35°. Wind west.

Sixty-fifth Colored United States Infantry.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Sixty-fifth Colored United States Infantry arrived from Baton Rouge, *en route* to St. Louis, for their final discharge.

Minnesota Ratifies the Amendment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The House yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 40 to 6. The Senate to-day passed the resolution by a vote of 16 to 5.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Texas Legislature—A Loyal Judge's Charge—Government Officer Killed.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The prices for cotton are irregular. The sales to-day have been 500 bales. Gold is quoted at 34@136.

The report that Gov. THROCKMORTON proposes to call a special session of the Legislature is denied.

Judge DUVAL, United States Judge for the Western District of Texas, has delivered a stirring charge to the Grand Jury. He quotes at length from the Constitution and from the Amnesty Proclamation, and says there is reason to believe that some persons have violated the conditions on which they obtained amnesty, and such persons should be visited with the punishment which their infamy deserves. The man who avails himself of the generosity of the Government to obtain exemption from punishment and then violate his oath is more guilty than one who was never pardoned. He also, in strong terms, advises the punishment of all who failed to avail themselves of the Amnesty Proclamation. He also calls attention to the enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill, and says we do not realize the freedom of our late slaves as we must and should do.

The Austin *Intelligencer* says that W. G. CONNEIL, who was assassinated at Navasota, was United States Deputy Marshal. He was to serve thirty-five writs for Judge DUVAL's Court. This is supposed to be the cause of his murder.

Arkansas Legislature—Crimes and Accidents.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Last night the residence of Gen. FORREST, on Adams-street, was entered by robbers, who carried off two gold watches, a pocketbook containing nearly $200, and other valuable articles, including his parole.

It is reported that Dr. ALMON CASE, State Senator for Obion County, was shot dead from his horse, near his home, last Friday, by an unknown assassin.

Mr. MCCARTHY, Street Car Conductor, was run over by his car last night, and had one of his legs and both arms badly crushed.

A special to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, Ark., says that both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature had passed a bill reducing the State tax to one-half per cent.; also a bill providing for the support of disabled soldiers and for supplying them with artificial limbs, and also for the support of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

Louisiana Legislature—District Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The United States District Court is in session and quite a number of lawyers have been admitted to practice under the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature will meet Monday next. It is generally believed that a State Convention will be called to frame a Constitution, whereupon the people will have another opportunity of expressing their opinion by ballot. It is claimed this will settle all difficulties growing out of the pretended right of the Convention of 1864 to legislate for the State.

Maryland Legislature—Voting for Senator—State Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Both Houses met in Convention to vote for United States Senator. There was no election.

The bill to call a State Convention was amended in the House so as to prohibit the Legislature from paying for emancipated slaves.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore—The Prize Fight.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Two men engaged at work in a cooper-shop last evening got into an altercation, when one named GARRISON seized the other, and drawing a knife nearly severed his head from his body, killing him instantly.

Much jubilation is exhibited in sporting circles over the victory of COLLYER in the prize fight yesterday.

The West Virginia Legislature Ratifies the Amendment.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The West Virginia Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The vote in the House on its passage stood 43 to 11.

Army Matters in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The mission of the Chief Quartermaster to Texas is to arrange for the certain and speedy transportation of supplies to the new posts which have been established on the Texas frontier, and make arrangements for the supplying of the troops in the new positions which they will take as soon as convenient, after the French are all out of Mexico.

It is Gen. MERRITT and not Gen. FORSYTHE who has a special cavalry mission.

Gen. Grant and the Amendment—Failure of Mails in the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who attended Gen. GRANT's reception on New-Year's, says the General declared that he had hoped the Southern people would accept the Constitutional Amendment, and thereby settle the question of their readmission.

No mail has arrived from the North since Sunday. The Southern mail route fails half the time.

Reassembling of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was a quorum in both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

A resolution has been adopted to extend the session beyond the constitutional limit of thirty days.

THE TERRITORIES.

Murders in Montana—Gold from Colorado.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Montana *Post* of the 27th ult. gives an account of a bloody affray which occurred at Cave Gulch on Dec. 14, of which the jumping of claims was the cause. Patrick Osborn, John Bassett, Wm. Chevers and Wm. McClaughlin were killed, and John Faherty and several others whose names are unknown were wounded. J. L. De Haven, John Bowman, Jacob Hart, F. Hickner, J. A. Hassel, James Seigler, George Bashar, F. Duncanson, B. N. Bateman, P. Consadine, Luke Finn and Wm. McCoy were arrested by a Vigilance Committee and will be tried.

LOUIS TIEWCK, a miner in Dry Gulch, was murdered in Helena on the same night.

For the week ending Jan. 8 1,170 ounces of dust were shipped from Denver, valued at $20,000.

Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The delegates elected by the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in convention this evening for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. The proceedings were secret, but the following is a list of the officers elected:

Grand Commander, LOUIS WAGNER, of Germantown.

Senior Vice-Grand Commander, CLAYTON MACMICHAEL, of Philadelphia.

Junior Vice-Grand Commander, ROBERT B. BEACH, of Roxborough.

An Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and a Council of five were also chosen, the selections being made from different sections of the State.

WASHINGTON.

The White House in a New Garb—Great Improvement in its Appearance—The "Red," "Green" and "Blue" Parlors—The Famous East Room in its New Dress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday Jan. 14.

For a term of years extending back through Mr. LINCOLN's and BUCHANAN's administrations, the manner in which the White House has been furnished, has been a matter of great chagrin to Americans who knew anything regarding it. The appropriations made by Congress for repairs and new purchases were always insufficient, and were generally more than half consumed in the payment of old claims rendered under and unsettled from previous contracts. Each succeeding season found the mansion in a more dilapidated state than before, and in the hands of careless servants, with the curtains, drapery and ornaments exposed to the greed of disreputable relic hunters, it finally become a ragged, dirty, shabby establishment, a disgrace to the nation and a by-word among all classes of its frequenters. The gilding had been chipped off from many of the chairs and sofas, the bullion cut from the pendant tassels and drapery, the curtains exhibited the marks of the relentless vigor of relic seekers in the way of holes from which pieces of brocatel or damask had been torn, the carpets were threadbare, and even the walls and ceilings were stained and the bright frescoes dimmed by long and constant use without repair. The style of the furniture was old, the chairs and the sofas being hard-cushioned, without springs, and stiff, though in their time, long gone by, they were imposing in general appearance. In different nooks and crannies were standing bits of broken or soiled upholstery, legs and arms of chairs, and altogether it was a perfect curiosity shop, embracing in its contents relics of different Administrations since the year one. During the past few months, however, a change has been effected which will astonish the old *habitués*, when the gay season fairly commences this Winter, as Commissioner FRENCH has seen fit to employ the assistance of skillful and competent upholsterers, and first-class artisans, in making the repairs authorized by Congress at its last session. The transmutation is absolutely marvelous, and reflects great credit on the energy and ability of Mr. W. S. MITCHELL, of this city, under whose immediate supervision it has been effected. Mr. MITCHELL had the contract for furnishing the new carpets, curtains and draperies, and for renewing the gildings, repairing and upholstering the furniture, and with the assistance of an able corps of workmen and women, under the control of Col. STEVENSON, has succeeded in executing it rapidly and satisfactorily.

With the exception of the "Red Room," which is the private parlor of the ladies of the house, the general characteristics of the parlors have been unchanged. In it the deep red velvet paper on the walls has been replaced with colors not quite so somber and gloomy, with wainscotings of crimson velvet and bright gildings on the walls, sufficient to entitle it to its old patronymic, and forming a *tout ensemble* perfectly charming and exceedingly imposing. The old furniture having been repaired, and made more modern in its appearance, with pliant French springs and elegant brocatel coverings, remains as of yore, and retains its crimson color. The curtains are made of brocatel, with deeply indented figures, and bordered with maize and gold galloons. The drapery pendant from the richly gilded cornices over the tops of the windows is also of crimson brocatel, and is ornamented with a superb bullion tassel, which is suspended gracefully in the centre, and which is attached to the drapery by means of a cornucopia-shaped enclosure, called, in the vernacular of the initiated, "pipe drapery." The magnificent French plate glass mirrors, the frames of which have been regilded, have been cleaned and polished.

The "Blue Room" is undoubtedly the "gem" of the house. It retains its old color, save that under the furbishing, repapering, regilding and general cleaning up which it has submitted to, it now appears brighter and more cheerful. The broad panellings on the walsl, bordered with rich lines of gilt, have been retouched, as have also the brilliant frescoes overhead, and now the medallion pictures of Flora, War, Peace and Ceres in the ceiling are as bright as ever. A great addition has been made to its general appearance by an improvement in the arrangement of the curtains of the windows and the chandeliers, by which a stronger flood of light than before permeates every corner, and renders it pleasant in the extreme. The inviting circular divan in the centre of the room has been recovered with bright blue brocatel, and the flower vase which stands in its centre has, like everything else requiring it, been regilded. The curtains, draperies and furniture are similar to those of the Red Room in quality, and only differ from it in color.

The "Green Room," under the influence of the recent changes, presents much the same appearance as of old, except that it appears fresher and more inviting. It is cleaner, the panels and wainscoting are more distinct, the registers are whiter, with more pleasing gildings, and the ornaments are brighter. It, like the other small parlors, is furnished with brocate curtains and draperies, with heavy bullion tassels and purest white Irish linen window shades.

The short passages between the parlors just described and leading into the "East Room" have also been subjected to great improvment, while the "main hall," located in the rear of the glass partition, which is the first object attracting the visitor's attention from the main entrance, and in which the busts of LINCOLN, FILLMORE and JOHN BRIGHT occupy niches, has been matted with soft matting and carpeted with sound remnants of the old carpeting in the "East Room."

The "East Room" itself is, of course, the glory of the mansion. The old papering was stripped from the walls, the chandeliers were taken down, the large mirrors were also removed, the furniture cleared out, and after a thorough cleansing and washing away of dust and dirt, which had been accumulating for years, the painters did their work, the paper-hangers spread over the rough walls a thin, silk paper, on which brilliant designs have been painted and gilded, the frames of the mirrors were renewed, the chandeliers were regilded and their broken glass pendants replaced with perfect ones, and the furniture, having been revamped, refringed, &c., was replaced, and now the room is, for the first time in many years, respectable in appearance. In fact, it is more than respectable, and seems *recherche*. The windows are curtained with massive brocatel, indented and bordered like those of the "red room," but are a little deeper crimson in color. The frescoes on the ceiling have been untouched, and now appear bright and sparkling. The many jetted chandeliers, reflecting their brilliant lights through crystal globes, and long, drooping glass pendants, all being reflected in turn a thousand times by the immense mirrors placed exactly opposite each other, produce an effect which is worthy of the executive mansion of our chief magistrate. Here in this room where the beautiful and the brave, the honored and the gay of our nation have for two generations paid homage to the different men who have occupied the White House, we have for the first time in the memory of a moderately old inhabitant, a fitness of arrangements which is creditable.

Axminster carpets cover the floors of all the parlors, while that of the "State dining-room" is rich Brussels. Like all the rest of the house, this last-mentioned room is also improved. The long, wide table, at which so many of the great minds of the past, prominent men of our own and other nations have congregated, has been repaired and varnished. The windows have been newly curtained and the chimney ornaments newly gilded. The life-size painting of WASHINGTON, by TRUMBULL, which was cut out of its frame as it hung in the Capitol by Mrs. MADISON, when the British captured the city, has been reframed and cleaned, and now forms a prominent feature in the appointments of the room. The side-boards, chairs and furniture of every description, all show the benificent influence of varnish and fresh painting.

The ladies' reception room, in which they remain while waiting for a business audience with the President, on the second floor, and, in short, every room in the house, has been cleaned, upholstered and thoroughly repaired. In the second-story office rooms, and in some of the family private rooms, the old carpets and curtains of the parlors down stairs have been used to economical advantage. Many of the chairs which were carried off surreptitiously during the interim of President JOHNSON's "bachelor hall" life with PRESTON KING have been recovered, and it is fair to say that, as a whole, the house is at least comfortably furnished.

It will be remembered by those who have visited the White House that the windows of the first floor are very high, and for that reason considerable trouble has been experienced in getting curtains of sufficient length. The lace curtains, for which a messenger was sent to Europe, have not yet arrived, as none could be found ready-made which were long enough. Those ordered are now about finished, having been made entirely by hand, and will soon be here. The large window in the "East Room" will probably "cost" $5,000 when fully completed, and the others not less than $2,000 each.

E. P. B.

Abstract of Bills.

MEMORIAL FROM THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Senator ANDREWS presented to the Senate on Tuesday morning a memorial from the Metropolitan Board of Health setting forth that, not having found it practicable, owing to the great pressure upon its time when preparing its annual report and previous thereto, to mature and put in proper form such amendments as it thinks are needed to give the efficiency to its action which existing evils require, begs herewith to submit several amendments to the existing Health Laws;

1. There are among them a few, for the most part merely formal amendments to the laws as enacted last Winter designed to supply discovered defects.

2. There are among them some provisions designed to more effectually compel those who refuse to keep their premises in a cleanly and safe condition to pay the necessary expenses of the Board to putting such in order. This expense is secured by making it a lien on the property cleaned and a charge on the rent therefrom; and without such provision the useful efficiency of the Board is greatly impaired, &c., &c.

3. The proposed bill gives the Board authority to institute suits for the abatement of public nuisances in the District. The exercise of this power will secure the parties guilty of maintaining great nuisances a trial in the higher courts. And the removal of some of these nuisances, especially those relating to large tenement-houses, apparently involves the exercise of more extended judicial powers than could be properly exercised by the Board. The provisions to this end, however, have been carefully prepared, and if the Board shall be clothed with this power its exercise will, in the opinion of the Board, be attended with salutary results.

TRANSPORTING INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES ON RAILROADS.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY presented a bill providing that no railroad company in the State shall transport any passenger, convey any cattle, sheep, swine, horses or other living creature, on any car carrying petroleum in casks or otherwise.

No railroad company shall carry on an open car any hay or straw or other substance liable to be ignited by sparks from the locomotive.

Any company violating against the proposed may be fined $500, one-half to go to the informer.

CONFIRMING TITLE TO LAND.

Senator FOLGER presented a bill providing that all the estate, right, title, claim and demand which the people of this State may have by reason of the alienage of CHARLES THEODORE GEREKOHT, in and to all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, lying at the southeasterly corner of Broad and Beaver streets, First Ward, in the City of New-York, and described as No. 61, is hereby released to DANIEL B. LORD and LEWIS J. BOGGOIN.

CONFIRMING TITLES.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that all the estate, right, title and interest the people of this State may have in the certain lot of land on the northwesterly corner of Greenwich and Courtland-streets (No. 166 Greenwich-street) is hereby released to DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK.

ECLECTIC ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that the above Association may hold such real and personal estate as may be required for the use of their purposes, and may borrow money on the same.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Senator LOW introduced a bill providing that all the bonds issued by any town of the State to aid in the construction of this road, shall be exempt from State, county or town taxation, and the Saving's Banks are authorized to invest in said bonds.

The Board of Directors of the Road shall hereafter consist of nineteen, and they may construct a branch road from the line of said road at any point in the counties of Madison or Chenango, through Madison, Chenango, Cortland and Cayuga, to the City of Auburn; also from Delhi, Delaware County, to the line of said road; also from Ellenville to the most feasible point of the road.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Correspondence Relative to the Selection of a Site.

The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General, transmitting the report of the Commission appointed to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in this City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1867.

SIR: Congress, by joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution relative to the Courts and Post-office of New-York City," approved May 16, 1866, appointed "a Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the City of New-York."

The Commission has selected a site and reported to the undersigned the price at which it can be purchased.

We approve the report, and we have the honor to communicate it to Congress.

The facts and considerations submitted in the report are, in our opinion, conclusive as to the expediency of purchasing, on the terms proposed, the site selected. We respectfully recommend an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 for the erection of a building for the purpose mentioned in the joint resolution.

An urgent necessity exists for early action, and we are of opinion that economy and policy require that the United States should be the proprietor of the building in the City of New-York appropriated to such important public uses.

We have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting Postmaster-General.

Hon. L. F. FOSTER, President *pro tempore* of the United States Senate.

To Hon. Alexander W. Randall, Postmaster-General, and Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

The undersigned having been, by resolution of Congress approved May 16, 1866, appointed a Commission to select a proper site for building a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the City of New-York, report:

A full and free interchange of views was had at several of their meetings, and it was agreed that the first thing to be determined was the size of a building necessary to meet the requirements of the business of the United States Courts, and those of the postal business of the City of New-York, during the next thirty years.

Upon investigation it was ascertained that the average amount of outgoing and incoming mails had increased, in less than twelve years, from ten tons per day to ninety and one hundred tons per day; that the business in every Department of the City Post-office had more than doubled during the last four years; that the present Post-office building was totally unfitted for and inadequate to the present wants of the postal business, and that a building fitted to accommodate it and the business of the United States Courts would require a space of land equal to from twenty-five to thirty City lots. It was also apparent that a location should be procured in which streets were wider than those upon which the present Post-office is situated, the latter being too narrow to permit large mail wagons to be turned in them without using the sidewalks on one of the sides of those streets. Advertisements, therefore, were inserted daily for two weeks in four papers of the largest circulation, inviting proposals for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty City lots, centrally located in the City of New-York. Only one definite response was received, viz., from SMITH CLIFT, Esq., relative to the sale of St. John's Park. This property, located near the Hudson River, was considered to be so far removed from the central part of the City as to be unfitted for the purposes proposed.

The Legislature of the State of New-York having in the year 1860, and again in the year 1861, authorized the Corporation of the City of New-York to sell to the United States a portion of the City Hall Park, on which to erect a Post-office, both Boards of the Common Council appointed a Joint Committee to meet a committee of this Commission, and a Committee of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (without whose consent a sale of real property by the City of New-York could not be made) to take into consideration the terms upon which a sufficient space of the City Hall Park, for the purpose designed, could be sold to the United States. Their meetings resulted in the passage, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of a resolution that the City of New-York should sell to the United States a space in the lower part of the City Hall Park, bounded and described as follows:

"All that piece or parcel of land in the City of New-York, being the southerly end of the City Hall Park in said City, bounded and containing as follows: Commencing on the easterly end of Broadway, at a point 306 feet northerly from the western termination of the curved line which bounds the southern extremity of the said City Hall, and running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Broadway 300 feet to the said westerly termination of the said curved line; thence following the said curved line 150 feet to its easterly termination on the westerly line of Park-row; thence along the westerly line of Park-row 300 feet; thence in a straight line across the said City Hall Park, 320 feet and 2 inches, to the point of beginning, containing in area 65,259 square feet, for the sum of $500,000," with a condition that the property should revert to the City whenever the United States ceased to use it for the purpose for which it was sold. The Joint Committee of the Common Council unanimously recommended to their several Boards the adoption of this resolution. A resolution in accordance therewith has been adopted by both Boards of Common Council, and the same has been duly approved by the Mayor; (a copy of the resolution is herewith annexed.)

Your Commission deem it proper to state that the municipal authorities of the City of New-York have, in adopting the resolution above referred, (by which so large a portion of the City Hall Park will be at a mere nominal price, if accepted by the United States, conveyed, for the purposes aforesaid, to the United States,) exhibited great liberality, and shown a commendable disposition to aid the Government in this important and necessary improvement.

Your Commission also refer to a communication from SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., United States District-Attorney, hereto annexed, in which he states the number of rooms that will be required for the use of the United States Courts and the offices necessary to transact the large and increasing judicial business of the district. It is the opinion of this Commission that the accommodations named in the communication of the District-Attorney could not be procured in any location in the City of New-York, central and suitable, at a rental of less than $75,000 per annum.

It is not, perhaps, improper for this Commission to refer to some of the advantages that would be secured to the United States in the purchase of this property. The price named is a mere nominal sum. The space specified is equal to about twenty-six City lots. It is well located for the purpose and business of the United States Courts, being in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, New City Hall, the Custom-house, and other public buildings of the United States. The Government is now paying $22,500 per annum for the premises at present occupied by the United States Courts and the offices connected therewith, and which are entirely unfit and inadequate for the purposes for which they are used; and this purchase, for the use of the Courts alone, would be a good investment.

It is also the focal point of all the City travel. Nearly all the railroads in and running into the City of New-York terminate at this point, or in its immediate vicinity. No other site, suitable or adequate for purposes aforesaid, having been presented or offered to the undersigned, this Commission therefore recommend that the United States accept the offer of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to sell to it the portion of the City Hall Park referred to in the resolution hereto annexed, for the purpose of erecting thereon a city Post-office, and rooms for the Courts of the United States, and for the necessary offices connected therewith; and in conclusion we would suggest that the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior urge upon Congress at its present session such action as will insure the purchase of the site above mentioned, and also the erection at once of the buildings so long and so greatly needed.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Mayor of New-York.
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
U. S. Attorney, Southern District New-York.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.
JONATHAN STURGES,
Acting President of the Chamber of Commerce.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
No. 96 Cliff-street.
MOSES TAYLOR.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING REPORT.

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do hereby authorize and direct a conveyance to the United States Government of a piece of ground described in a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 25th day of June, 1866, upon the terms described in said resolution, which resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund advise that the lower portion of the City Hall Park, as designated on a certain map which constitutes a portion of the records of the proceedings of said Commissioners, be sold and conveyed to the United States Government as a site of location for a Post-office and Court-house, and to be used by the said United States Government for said purposes exclusively, for the sum of $500,000, the conveyance to contain a provision that when the same shall cease to be used for the purposes specified or for some one of them, the title shall revert to and be reinvested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION FROM G. S. COURTNEY, ESQ., UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

The judicial branch of the public service will require apartments as follows:

Rooms for the United States District-Attorney.
Rooms for the United States Marshal.
Rooms for the United States Circuit Court.
Rooms for the United States District Court.
Rooms for the United States Circuit Court Clerk's office.
Rooms for the United States District Court Clerk's office.
Rooms for the United States Grand Jury.
Private chambers for Judges United States District Court.
Private chambers for Judges United States Circuit Court.
Two rooms for referees of Circuit and District Courts.
One room for storage for United States Marshal.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNNY.

This officer should be awarded at least six separate apartments—one large commodious apartment for the District-Attorney, one for his chief assistant, one for the two remaining assistants, one for the clerks in charge of the registers, one for the copyist and messengers, and one specially given to the records of the office. These apartments should all connect with each other, so that the District-Attorney can conveniently at all times have his entire corps of subordinates within his control and supervision, and yet these apartments should be so separated (by partition and doorway) that each official may discharge his duties without interruption. If in addition to these rooms the District-Attorney may have an ante-room connected with his own, for his private interviews, which in the course of business is often necessary, it would make the arrangements complete. An apartment, as suggested, for the records of the office, which have become voluminous, is indispensable. It is desirable that these rooms should be on the same floor, or contiguous to the court-rooms.

United States Marshal's office, jury-rooms, and storage for articles under seizure of the Marshal.

The rooms required for the accommodation of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, his assistants, &c., &c.

One large room, say about 20 by 40, for the general business of the United States Marshal's Department, fitted up similar to banking institutions, to be occupied by the deputy and clerks.

One room, smaller, for the use of the United States Marshal as a private office.

One room for ten constables attached to the Marshal's Department, large enough to be fitted up with a desk for each officer and connected with or near the general office.

One room for grand juries; one room for petit juries—both should be near the court-rooms; one room to keep prisoners and witnesses during examinations before United States Commissioners and Court trials; one large room for storage of goods, &c.—this room should be on the cellar floor. In addition to the above rooms, the usual accommodations for the janitor of the building.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Court-room, Clerks offices and Judges' chambers. The Clerk of the Circuit Court will require, for the proper transaction of the business of his office, three rooms of good size for the accommodation of the Clerk, deputy Clerk and under-Clerks in the office, and two rooms to be fitted up for records.

There should also be room provided for the Circuit Court and Judges' chambers; would prefer to have them as near the ground floor as possible.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Court-room, Clerk's offices and Judges' chambers. The Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District will need in the new building, for the proper transaction of the business of his office, one room for the Clerk, one room for the Deputy Clerk, three rooms for the under clerks and the books and papers in constant use, one very large room for the records and papers in suits that have been closed, one large room for the United States Commissioners to hold their examinations in, as they are officers of Court. These rooms should connect with each other, and should be on same floor as the Court-room.

I desire particularly to press upon the Committee the importance of expedition in the provision of accommodations as above described.

The building now occupied by the judicial branch of the public service, at No. 41 Chambers-street, has lately changed ownership, as I am credibly informed, and on the 1st May next I presume new quarters for the transaction of the public business pertaining to the United States Courts will be required. Where these quarters can now be obtained, I am at a loss to say. It is very clear they must be had at whatever cost somewhere, and I mention the matter that the Committee may know the urgency of the matters in their charge. Respectfully,

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States District-Attorney.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Meeting, Report and Election.

Brooklyn is alive on art matters of every kind. It has had a Philharmonic experience unsurpassed by that of any other in the country; its Art Association for the encouragement of painters and draughtsmen has an enviable reputation for liberality and intelligence, and nowhere are the best developments in the drama or music more heartily encouraged and supported than there. A year since a second Art Association was formed, called the Brooklyn Academy of Design, upon whose rolls are the names of many prominent artists, and other well-known gentlemen of the city. On Monday evening the Society held an important meeting at their rooms, for the discussion of affairs in general, and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. WM. HART was the President for 1866, and Mr. J. B. WHITAKER, Secretary. The following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: This occasion suggests a retrospect both pleasing and encouraging to us as friends of art and citizens of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Academy of Design is no longer a speculative project, but a living entity, and this day we begin the second year of our active life with a past that certainly encourages and a future of glowing promise. The history of our organization, though briefly told, is a record of the modest efforts of a few earnest spirits, leading already to results of such promise as assures us that the citizens of Brooklyn generally, as well as those especially interested in art, will countenance and sustain any movement looking to the advancement of our community in the refining and elevating pursuit of the fine arts. The first formal action to secure the organization of a permanent Academy of Design in Brooklyn was the result of a meeting held on the 5th of January of the year just closed. Mr. CHAPMAN presided, and after a full survey of the field an organization was effected, a constitution adopted and the present officers elected. It is appropriate that I should here acknowledge the important contributions of Mr. CHAPPEL, Mr. WHITAKER and Mr. LAUNT THOMSON, in the presentation of a number of valuable casts, at a time when the organization was materially assisted in its work by their generosity. I may also mention that Mr. RITCHIE and Mr. CHAPPEL became sureties for the rooms we now occupy; and thus by these and kindred efforts of the members and friends, without taxing the community in any form, the success of the project of an Academy of Design for the City of Brooklyn was secured. On the 23d of May, 1866, a communication was received from the Graham Art School, proffering coöperative action in our enterprise, which was promptly and cordially reciprocated on our part, and thus an alliance was secured most natural and advantageous to both parties. On the 29th of the same month the Brooklyn Institute relinquished all claim to the fixtures and material of the Graham Art School, in furtherance of the same generous spirit which has actuated that body in all our relations with it. On the 16th of March our first reunion took place, and I may designate it, perhaps, as our first introduction to the public. I next come to notice that department of our labors which we view as our special mission. I allude to the Academy proper, our School of Design. The nucleus of our body was the Graham Art School, with some ten or twelve members. The Academy organization numbers forty members, which fairly illustrates our progress. Our school was opened by a public reception, extending through three days, commencing Nov. 12, 1866. The numerous visitors and cordial interest manifested assure us that the people are with us in our project. On the 16th of November the Antique School commenced its sessions with sixteen members, which has increased to twenty-four, the average attendance being thirteen. The Life School commenced Nov. 19 with nine members, and now numbers thirteen. I may state that we have been fortunate in securing an excellent model for this department. The average attendance is eight. Dec. 12 the Draped School opened with eleven members, now numbering eighteen; average attendance, eleven. As an additional element of marked interest, I would state that Dr. WILLIAM F. THAYER commenced a course of lectures upon Artistic Anatomy on Dec. 21, 1866, to be continued on Saturday evenings. In this connection I would add my urgent appeal that these lectures be fully attended, particularly by members of the Academy; believing as I do that all knowledge relating to art in general is beneficial, and that nothing should deter the earnest devotee of art from obtaining all knowledge within his reach that appeals to his artistic faculty. This, then, is a brief and necessarily imperfect *resumé* of our work. If the spirit which has actuated you in your early efforts shall continue to animate your future, I can see written across the brow of this fair young child of Brooklyn the motto of our Commonwealth—"Excelsior."

The tone and temper of the address indicate content and prosperity, both of which the Association seems to have in abundance. The election of officers for the year 1867 resulted in the choice of the following ticket:

President—WILLIAM HART.
Vice-Presidents—A. H. RITCHIE and A. CHAPPEL.
Treasurer—E. D. PLIMPTON.
Recording Secretary—J. B. WHITAKER.
Corresponding Secretary—RUFUS WRIGHT.
Council—J. G. BROWN, S. J. GUY, F. A. CHAPMAN P. P. RYDER and H. CARMIENCKE.

President HART, on taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ACADEMY: In more than form I thank you for the honor conferred upon me in reelecting me as your President, an honor the more grateful to me from the consideration that it has been bestowed unsought, and in view of the administration of the last year, which my own judgment assures me must have had many imperfections. All that I can justly arrogate to myself is that you have recognized in my poor services the spirit of earnest work which has inspired my efforts, and I must say that the burdens of office have been rendered both easy and pleasant by your never-failing coöperation. Your generous support places me in a position that will facilitate a service which I felt would be acceptable and have already provided for. I allude to a course of lectures on theoretical and practical art, the province of pioneers being assigned to us. I would announce that the first lecture of the course will be delivered by me in the latter part of February. Subject: "The Field and the Easel." Three other lectures will follow by different artists. The names of the lecturers and their themes will be duly announced.

Brooklyn American Institute—Changes, Alterations and Intentions.

Some twenty years since a wealthy philanthropist named GRAHAM was one of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens. During his life he was the constant good friend of the poor and the ever-ready assistant of the needy. When he died, his will revealed a matured plan of benevolence and charity, which, in its outworking, has been of infinite service to the aged and infirm, the student and the general public. One of the fruits of his thoughtful generosity was the Brooklyn Institute, which, in other days, was the Institute of the city, and its lecture-room was the gathering-place on all occasions of public moment. The hall or room was most singular in construction, with semi-circular seats ranging from the floor high up toward the ceiling, so fixed that everybody could see everybody else, and keep an attentive eye on the speaker at the same time. Noted men from all parts of the country have lectured there; also the gifted of our women have had their pleasant play upon the platform.

Within the past ten years the good old Institute, with its annual lectures, its drawing-schools, lingual classes, art attempts, and library, has been sadly neglected. The Atheneum, in South Brooklyn, drew away many of its patrons; the Academy of Music became the centre of all the public doings; the Park Theatre and Hooley's Minstrels supplied certain grades of amusement rarely afforded at the Institute, and gradual decay was working out its life. The Directors recently wisely determined to make a change. They raised some $30,000 and went to work with the intention of reviving the ancient glories of the Institute in modern style. They have done a great deal of it, and expect to complete the entire transformation by the 1st of February. Last Summer the decision to tear down the interior of the building and rearrange it was arrived at. Estimates were made, plans and specifications prepared, and the work of demolition begun about the 1st of August. Since then the building has stood in skeleton with the improvements constantly going on, and as a result the Building Committee will soon present to the public as fine a public hall, as well arranged a library-room, and as available a succession of studios as can be found united in one building in any of our large cities. In former years the Institute met the wants of the city well enough, and was generally considered as occupying a central location, but after a while it was partially superseded in public opinion by newer and more attractive places of public resort. With the recent improvements the Institute will at once resume the position it formerly occupied among similar buildings, and any person who will take the trouble to look in at the corner of Concord and Washington streets, cannot fail to coincide in the opinion here expressed, that at present the Reception Hall is everything that can be desired for lectures, promenade concerts and other similar entertainments. The location is now more central than ever, by reason of the addition of cars run in its vicinity. Without being disturbed by the rumbling and tinkling bells of cars actually passing the door, the Institute is within one block of Fulton-street, where nearly all the cars pass, and the same distance from the Sands-street to the Eastern District and Coney Island routes. In this it has a palpable advantage over other halls, being really more easily reached from all parts of the city than the Academy of Music.

The facilities for ingress and egress are many, and cannot fail to impress the visitor favorably. Entering the wide front entrance, he finds himself flanked on either side by broad stair cases, leading by easy and steady steps to the hall above. Here, three doors afford entrance to an apartment 85 feet long, 51 feet wide, and 25 feet high, well ventilated, heated and lighted by two patent circular gas reflectors, placed in the ceiling. At the end of the room, a gallery has been arranged for the music required at promenades and receptions, and at each side of the platform are withdrawing rooms and stairway, by which egress can be readily secured in case of an urgent contingency arising—making five doors in all. Large windows on the four sides of the hall afford all the light and ventilation required in Summer, while well-arranged hot-air furnaces will supply the hall and remainder of the building with heat in Winter. To the devotees of Terpsichore, it will be a matter of agreeable interest to learn that the hall has one of the best floors ever laid for dancing purposes, and the fact that the room is so nearly square gives an additional inducement in the fact that the side sets of quadrilles get as much dancing room as the head sets—"a consummation devoutly to be wished for," but very seldom realized. At the Washington-street end there is arranged a hat-room for gentlemen, and a lobby approach from which a view of the room below can be advantageously secured. Leaving the second floor, two pairs of stairs lead to the studios and school-rooms upon the third floor. First an exhibition-room, with gas lights properly arranged for showing off pictures, is seen on the right; from this opens a private room for artists. At the rear is a large school-room for pupils in drawing, well lighted and convenient. The remainder of this floor is occupied by eight studios, with only skylights, where artists can dream out the growing beauties of their canvas undisturbed by all outside influence. In each of these cosy apartments is a hinged scuttle, which is so arranged as to be raised by cords, thus securing the very best possible ventilation. The four larger rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown open on the occasion of a reception, making a promenade at once possible and pleasant. Descending to the grade of the street, the library, an apartment 22 by 70 feet, invites entrance. This will contain about 16,000 volumes, and has a fine, well-lighted reading-room at the rear. Janitor's parlor and ladies' cloak room complete this floor. The basement includes the Janitor's kitchen, storeroom for seats, and complete hot-air furnaces. This comprises all the changes made in the inside of the building. Upon the exterior a depth of 15 feet has been added, and 10 feet in height. The front granite work has been carried out flush with the buttresses, and the upper front improved and relieved by an ornamental French roof, making the changes outside almost as conspicuous and desirable as the changes inside.

With a renewal of the attractions at the Institute there can be no doubt as to its reinstatement in popular regard. The annual Graham lectures on the Power, Wisdom, Greatness and Goodness of God, the regular course of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Library lectures, and the occasional inroads of Emerson, Beecher, Colfax, Butler, Dickinson, Phillips, Agassiz, and the rest of the fraternity, cannot but succeed in bringing back the allegiance of old Brooklyn and in securing the loyalty of the newer growth.

SKATING.

Ice Good on All the Ponds—Skating Matches—Carnivals and Base Ball.

Skating continues good everywhere, and attractions in every shape are offered at the different rinks and ponds in New-York and Brooklyn to swell the already large crowds of daily visitors. Sleighing there is not much of. The snowfall preceding our present frost-spell was so light that it soon got beaten down, assuming all the irregularities of the ground beneath. An occasional sleigh makes its appearance in the Park, but rarely two in company. If upon the now firmly imbedded snow-surface we should have a fall of any importance, there will doubtless be a rush out upon runners as enthusiastic as any we witnessed last year.

At Oatman's Skating Rink there is just now a tournament going on, to which the best skaters are invited, whatever their nationality. Last evening there was a goodly presence at this favorite rink, and some fine points were exhibited by the excellent skaters present.

The ice on Macmillan's Fifth-avenue Skating Park is also in excellent condition, and the attendance there was also large. Several highly accomplished artists cut most extraordinary figures, to the delight of the crowd gathered around them.

JEROME PARK SKATING PIC-NIC.

On Saturday next the skating pic-nic, so enjoyable last Saturday, will be repeated at the lakes, at Jerome Park. The members of the New-York Jockey Club and their guests are invited. A special train, as before, will leave the station at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, at 11 A. M., returning at 4 P. M. Pic-nic baskets will be in order.

CENTRAL PARK.

The proprietor of the Central Park Skate-house offers to-day to the best lady skater a pair of skates valued at $50. This fact will possibly add to the crowd gathered on the Central Lake, and may awaken the ambition of the agile fair ones.

THE BROOKLYN PONDS.

In Brooklyn the skating "carnival" is at its height. At the Union and Satellite Ponds nightly there is unlimited festivity. Mr. ENGLER disports himself to an admiring crowd on stilts, doing everything but fall. The nights are made luminous with torches and fireworks, and ladies and gentlemen appear in fancy costume, not in twos and threes, as upon the New-York ponds, but in hundreds.

BASE BALL MATCH AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN.

Sylvan Lake, Hoboken, was the scene of an interesting contest on skates, yesterday, between players selected from the Empire and Eagle Base Ball Clubs. The ice was in fair condition, and the weather not too cold for enjoyment. The game was called at 2:30 o'clock, and it having been agreed to play only five innings, the game was finished in an hour and a half. The Eagles kept the lead til the last innings, but the Empires batted well for four runs in the fifth, and won the game by the totals of 15 to 13. The pitching and catching of STEVENS and HICKS, of the Eagles, was very good, the latter particularly distinguishing himself by several well-taken foul catches. SEBRING and DUNCAN, in the same positions on the Empire side, exhibited some good play, as also did MILLER, WILSON and WARD. In the fourth inning a very pretty double play was made by SEBRING and MILLER, the former of whom took a line ball from C. STEVENS' bat and fielded it to the first in time to cut off HICKS, who was on his way to second. DUNLAP, of the Eagles, also distinguished himself by a well taken line ball.

As an exhibition of base ball on skates, the game of yesterday was far ahead of the Eckford and Fulton game of Saturday last, and will bear repetition. The attendance to witness the sport was very good, and the presence of ladies in large numbers and a fine band of music added much to the general enjoyment. We give the score below:

EMPIRE.	Outs	Runs	EAGLE.	Outs	Runs
Miller, 1st b	2	0	Norton, 1st b	2	1
Ward, 2d b	0	3	Hicks, c.	2	2
Gaunt, r. f.	1	2	C. Stevens, p.	0	3
Hart, l. f.	1	2	Dunlap, 2d b	0	2
Duncan, c.	1	2	M. Stevens, r. f.	1	2
Lawrence, c. f.	3	0	Kane, 2d b	2	1
Sebring, p.	2	1	McGin, c. f.	2	1
Way, 3d b	1	1	Phillips, l. f.	3	0
Wilson, s. s.	2	1	Snyder, r. s.	1	1
Morse, r. s.	0	2	Coughn, s. s.	2	0
Total	15	15	Total	15	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Empire	3	0	4	4	4—15
Eagle	7	2	0	3	1—13

Umpire—Mr. YATES, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOSFORD and PECK.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

There will be a hurdle race this afternoon on the Sylvan Lake Pond.

The Presentation Festival Enterprise—Mode of Distributing the Prizes.

The lottery scheme for the benefit of the orphans of soldiers and sailors, which has been extensively advertised for months past, draws near its culmination. As numerous inquiries have been made of us by ticket holders concerning the manner of distributing the prizes, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts from the managers who are superintending the affair. It is now positively announced that the distribution of prizes will begin on the evening of the 28th at the Cooper Institute, as advertised. It appears that the postponements which have occurred and given rise to so much dissatisfaction among ticket holders, are due mainly to the failure of agents in the West to make prompt returns, and in some measure also to the fact that the labor of preparation for the drawing was much underrated. The agents have now been advised by circular to conclude their returns by the 22d inst., as after that date the numbers of all outstanding tickets will be canceled. The gross number of tickets issued is now ascertained to be 422,600. Of these about 75,000 have to be heard from, and as it is claimed that tickets were transmitted to none but the most trustworthy agents, it is fair to presume that the returns of this balance, either in cash or tickets, will be made in accordance with the demands of the circular. When all returns are in, on the 22d inst., it will then be readily ascertainable to what amount precisely tickets have been sold, and the additional prizes will be announced in the order of their value with those already named.

THE MODE OF DRAWING.

It has been a frequent matter of inquiry as to how the drawing is to take place. Every schoolboy knows that 400,000 is a very big figure, which, counting at the rate of sixty per minute, would occupy a very smart boy for nearly ten days, twelve hours each day. But prizes cannot be drawn and recorded at such a rate; two per minute is possibly as rapid as the drawing could be done, and this would exhaust 139 days of twenty-four hours, or four and a half months, night and day. Seeing the impossibility of thus drawing the prizes one by one to the end, the following plan has been adopted:

A large hollow wheel has been provided, seven feet in diameter and two feet wide. When after the concluding returns of the 22d, it is clearly ascertained precisely how many tickets have been sold, the books will at once be closed and the tickets for the wheel prepared. This will be done in the presence of two members of the Police force, appointed by the President of the Police Board, Mr. ACTON. By these gentlemen, all unsold tickets returned by agents will be then and there destroyed, and the corresponding numbers canceled from the books. In like manner the numbers of all tickets detained by agents and unaccounted for in the cash returns will be also canceled, thus leaving upon the books a list of numbers corresponding precisely with those upon the tickets sold. This done, in the presence of the Police, there will be dropped into the wheel small slips of cardboard, (1½ inch by ½ inch,) one to each ticket sold, numbered to correspond. When this operation is completed the wheel will be locked and remain in the custody of the Police until the moment of drawing.

This, as before stated, will begin on the evening of the 28th inst. The wheel will be revolved in the presence of the yearners after greenbacks, country residences, carriages, &c., &c., and when it is concluded that the tickets inside have been satisfactorily shaken up, the door in the wheel will be unlocked and opened. A blind man from one of the City institutions for the blind will then put in his hand, take out a single ticket, the number upon it will be read aloud and recorded by the Clerk as the winner of the first and greatest prize. In other words, he or she who holds the ticket with a number corresponding to this first one called is richer by $10,000 in greenbacks. And so on, ticket by ticket will be withdrawn by the blind man, read aloud by the appointed inspectors and recorded by the Clerk, until all prizes of sufficient importance to interest a ticket-holder shall have been drawn. This drawing, it is expected, will take all the working hours of four or five days, and yet there will still remain the great mass of the tickets undrawn—those whose prizes are of the less than the one-dollar species. Here the drawing will cease, there being no longer any object in its continuance, but all holders of tickets bearing numbers undrawn will be entitled to a choice from the less valuable articles to be exhibited for selection at some place to be hereafter named.

Police Trials.

SNOW AND ICE.

At the trials of policemen, yesterday, before the Police Commissioners several officers were arraigned for having neglected to report persons who had failed to remove the snow and ice from the sidewalk in front of their premises. The neglect to remove such slippery substance constitutes a violation of one of the City ordinances, for which the delinquent can be fined, and the neglect of an officer to report such violation subjects him to a reprimand and stoppage of several days' pay. Such was the result of the cases tried yesterday.

DRUNK, OR NOT DRUNK?

Officer J. W. HAGGERTY, of the Twelfth Precinct, accused Officer ALONZO FORBES, of the same precinct, with being drunk and disorderly in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street on the 6th of October last, and with having while drunk assaulted a citizen named CHARLES H. NEWTON. Mr. NEWTON testified that he never saw the officer drunk, and was never assaulted by him. The other witnesses whom HAGGERTY called to sustain his charge gave the lie to it most emphatically, showing that FORBES not only was not drunk at the time, but was in the faithful performance of his duty. HAGGERTY, as he was laughed out of Court, said: "They've gone back on me this time and sworn me out of countenance, but I'll swear FORBES was drunk. I smelt his breath, and it was flavored with whisky. I'll look out for 'em next time."

HAGGERTY, before leaving, testified in reference to a complaint he had made against Roundsman PIERSON, whom he charges with having seen FORBES drunk and not reporting him. This case resulted as did the former one, the evidence of HAGGERTY being contradicted by a number of witnesses.

TOO MUCH CHANGE.

Mrs. BETTY WOLF, keeper of a grocery-store at Stapleton, S. I., alleges that Officer THOMAS J. CALLAHAN, of the Fifty-first Precinct, wronged her out of $27. She says that the officer asked her to cash the check he had just received in payment, and she consented to do so. Without looking at the paper, she asked him the amount of the check, and he replied, "one hundred and twenty-seven dollars." This sum she paid him, but subsequently ascertained that the check was only drawn for "one hundred and twenty-seven cents." When called upon to make restitution, the officer denied having received too much from her, and refused to pay any attention to her. The lady complained to the Captain, who told CALLAHAN that he must settle the matter to her satisfaction. The officer thereupon offered the lady the money, but as he threatened to sue her for it, she declined to receive it and put charges against CALLAHAN. He denies the allegation made against him, and says that Mrs. WOLF gave him only $100 for his check, and that when she did so the money she claims to have lost was lying on the counter. The further hearing of the case was adjourned for one week to enable both sides to bring witnesses.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Officer GEORGE WHITTHALL, of the Second Precinct, was charged with having received $10 to let a prisoner escape. It appears that on New-Year's Day the officer arrested CHARLES BELTMAN, a young Frenchman, in Broadway, for being grossly intoxicated. BELTMAN says that on the way to Court next morning, the officer told him that for $10 he would get him off, and he was induced to pay him that sum. A charge of intoxication was made against him by the officer, and the magistrate released him. The officer showed that no such pecuniary transaction took place. He had another prisoner with him all the way to Court, and fortunately he was a good, honest, reliable witness. He testified that no money passed between the two, but that the Frenchman was very abusive to the officer, and threatened to have him punished for locking him up over night. The Commissioners were satisfied that if any policeman wanted to receive a bribe, he would not do it in the City Hall Park, nor in the presence of witnesses.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President MCLEAN presiding. The following Committees were announced, after which the Board adjourned:

Finance Committee, Messrs. Vance, Brennan, Small, Warren, Patterson; Committee on Teachers, Messrs. Dupignac, Warren, Turner, Farr, Neilson; Committee on Buildings, Messrs. Miller, Small, Allen, Jackson, Hayes; Committee on Supplies, Messrs. Brennan, Vance, Farr, Dupignac, Miller; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Turner, Coop, Small, Healy, Larremore; Committee on Course of Studies and School Books, Messrs. Roosevelt, Allen, Larremore, Neilson, Merrill; Committee on Sites and New Schools, Messrs. Patterson, Post, Merrill, Larremore, Jackson; Committee on School Furniture, Messrs. Hitchman, Jackson, Coop, Brennan, Healy; Committee on Normal Schools, Messrs. Farr, Miller, Small, Neilson, Allen; Committee on Evening Schools, Messrs. Turner, Warren, Vance, Hitchman, Dupignac; Committee on Colored Schools, Messrs. Warren, Patterson, Merrill, Post, Allen; Committee on Warming and Ventilation, Messrs. Hayes, Farr, Dupignac, Hitchman, Jackson; Committee on By-Laws, Elections and Qualifications, Messrs. Larremore, Hayes, Healy, Post, Coop.

The name of Commissioner ROOSEVELT was, at his own request, omitted from all Committees save the one on School Books.

Annual Dinner of the Sigma Phi Club.

The Sigma Phi Club of this City, composed of members of all the chapters of this well-known College Society resident in and about New-York City, had its annual dinner on Tuesday evening at the Maison Dorée.

Mayor HOFFMAN, the President of the Club, presided on the occasion, and filled the post with that dignity and peculiar aptness of thought and expression which especially characterize him. The members present numbered about 125, and the occasion was the more pleasing in that it marked the fortieth year of the existence of the Society.

Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Troy; President Eaton, of Madison University; Major-Gen. Butterfield, Hon. Erastus Clark, Deputy Secretary of State; Rev. Thos. L. Hastings, Gilbert M. Speir, L. W. Jerome, John E. Parsons, Dr. L. A. Sayre and others, expressing their regret at not being present. Speeches were also made by Gen. Cochrane, Prof. J. N. Pomeroy, of the New-York University, George A. Lathrop, Esq., late Consul at Honolulu and Charles T. Cromwell, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Stephen A. Burrall, H. H. Anderson, Thos. M. North and R. D. Benedict, of the bar of New-York, and others. Old songs were sung and old friends shaken by the hand, and old remembrances revived, after the manner on these occasions, and the assemblage did not break up till long past midnight.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, President; John E. Burrill, Vice-President; Thomas M. North, Secretary; E. Einstein, Treasurer. Executive Committee—O. P. C. Billings, E. Quackenbush, Chas. E. Allen, W. H. Field and E. L. Parris.

Additions to the Life Insurance Fund.

Several attempts have been made lately by liquor dealers to bribe Police Captains, in order to secure their indorsements of the dealer's application for licenses. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, reports that on the morning of the 11th inst. a man named JOHN RILEY, of No. 154 Leonard-street, applied to him for an indorsement of his application for a liquor license. Capt. JOURDAN refused to approve the application on the ground that last year RILEY kept a liquor store at No. 58 Centre-street, which was a resort for the lowest class of men and women. RILEY then sent a young girl to Capt. JOURDAN with an envelop containing a $50 bill, for the purpose of securing his endorsement. This money Capt. JOURDAN sent to Superintendent KENNEDY, to be added to the police life insurance fund.

Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, received $25, accompanied by the following note:

CAPTAIN: You must excuse me for this small present which I send to you.

JO. SCHNEIDER,
Nos. 81 and 83 James-street.

Capt. THORNE says that SCHNEIDER keeps one of the worst places in the precinct, and that he made a report to the Board of Excise against the grant of a license to SCHNEIDER, which is the only service he remembers having done for that person. This money was also added to the police life insurance fund.

Fires.

AT THE LION BREWERY.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the stables of the Lion Brewery, in One Hundred and Eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The stables and cooper shop, together with five large wagons were totally destroyed. The stables contained two thousand bushels of oats, and a large quantity of hay. The total loss is estimated at $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

IN AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the house of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 10, while the members of the company were at the West Washington Market fire. The fire caught from some live coals which fell out of the great on to the floor. The flames were extinguished by the Police with trifling damage.

Ice in the River.

The rivers are filled with ice, making navigation without the aid of steam next to impossible; the ice is not very heavy, but what it lacks in thickness is made up in quantity. Vessels passing to or from sea are obliged to tow. The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow, arrived in quarantine yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, the *Ville de Paris*, from Brest, at 1:30, and the *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool at 1:50. The Health Officer and our ship news collector made repeated attempts to board them, but were obliged to delay the task until after daylight. The ships landed their passengers at their piers, it not being prudent to anchor in the river.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE ROBBERIES OF THE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.

The examination in the case of Capt. WM. HAMMOND and JOHN SHANNON, arrested by the Harbor Police on a charge of having committed a series of robberies at the pier of the Stonington Steamboat Line, foot of Cortlandt-street, was continued yesterday morning. Two or three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but no new facts were elicited. Mr. SPENCER, counsel for the prosecution, has sent to Boston for a witness to testify in relation to shipping the elephant's tusks, which were alleged to have been stolen, to this City. He is expected in New-York to-day, and as soon as his evidence is given, the case will be closed, as it is understood the defence will offer no testimony until the case goes to the Court of General Sessions. Capt. HAMMOND and SHANNON were required to give bail in the sum of $5,000 each, on the two charges of grand larceny preferred against them. No bondsmen appearing, they were committed to the Tombs. SHANNON is steward of a ship, and lives in West Fifty-second-street. Capt. HAMMOND lives at No. 50 West Broadway.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM NEW-JERSEY.

The stable of Mr. THOMAS BEVERIDGE, at Paterson, N. J., was entered by a thief on Monday night, who stole a horse, carriage and harness valued at $700. While coming to this City the carriage broke down, and the thief had to abandon the vehicle between Paterson and Passaic. He continued his journey on horseback, and, reaching New-York, left the horse at a livery-stable in North Moore-street. The thief, who proved to be THOMAS JACKSON, *alias* Hackson, subsequently called for the animal and was arrested by Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, who had been notified of the robbery. JACKSON gave information which led to the recovery of the stolen blankets, and also told how the carriage had broken down in New-Jersey. JACKSON was taken before Justice HOGAN, who remanded him to the custody of the officer until he was taken back to New-Jersey for trial. The prisoner is about 30 years of age and a native of England.

A HACKMAN SWINDLED BY A WOMAN.

A young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, giving the name of MARY SMITH, was arrested by Officer DOWDELL yesterday, on a charge of having defrauded a hackman named WM. HANLEY. It seems that the accused asked HANLEY to take her out riding, which he did. After he had driven several hours, MARY stopped HANLEY and told him that she had no money with which to pay the bill. In order to mollify the irate HANLEY, MARY said she had been boarding at one of the Broadway hotels, where she owed a bill of , in payment for which she had left her trunk, containing several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. She suggested that HANLEY should pay her hotel bill and get the trunk, promising to give him $20 for his trouble. HANLEY did not agree with her, and insisted on the payment of his bill. A breach of the peace having become imminent, the officer interfered and took the parties to Court. On appearing before the Magistrate the woman sobbed in such a pitious manner that the heart of the hitherto obderate Jehu softened, and he refused to make a complaint against her, and the two left the Court-room together on amicable terms. MARY's trunk was subsequently examined, and found to contain a few worthless garments, some shavings and a few blocks of wood as make weights.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS, boarding at No. 12 Greenwich-street, had a friend named PATRICK GRILLEY, living in the same house. The latter, who is a native of the Emerald Isle, wished to return home, but did not have the necessary capital with which to do so. REYNOLDS was more abundantly blessed with this world's goods, which fact was known by GRILLEY. On Tuesday night the latter asked the privilege of sleeping with REYNOLDS, which was granted. Early yesterday morning GRILLEY arose and taking $95 and a gold watch from REYNOLD's pockets decamped. The thief had converted the treasury notes into gold and secured a passage to Europe in one of the Cunard steamers, when he was arrested by Officer MCKEEVER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had been informed of the robbery. GRILLEY was taken before Justice HOGAN yesterday and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The magistrate committed him for trial. The stolen property was recovered.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

ELLEN PAYNE, living at No. 153 Crosby-street, was arrested on a charge of having stolen $75 worth of wearing apparel from CAROLINE HARNOIS. Justice HOGAN held the accused for trial.

AFFRAY IN A BAR-ROOM.

On Tuesday night a quarrel occurred in the bar-room of WILLIAM BENNET, at No. 41 Mott-street, and during the affray the proprietor seized a musket for the purpose of assaulting one of his assailants named MCMANUS. WILLIAM H. PECK wrenched the musket from BENNET and fired it into the street. MCMANUS then seized the musket and struck BENNET a powerful blow across the forehead, inflicting a very severe wound. MCMANUS escaped, but PECK was secured, and yesterday Justice HOGAN sent him to the House of Detention as a witness.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STEALING AN ENTIRE OUTFIT.

Mr. CHARLES THOMPSON, who resides at No. 129 Clinton-place, went to an alleged house of ill-fame in Greene-street on Tuesday evening, where he remained until yesterday morning at daylight in company with a young woman, an inmate of the place. When he arose to dress he found that his entire outfit of clothing, stockings, boots and hat, had all been taken from the room. On making inquiry of the proprietress of the place with reference to the matter, he found that a colored cook, named LIZZIE BROWN, had suddenly disappeared from the house at an early hour in the morning, and had not been seen since that time. LIZZIE was subsequently arrested by the Police upon suspicion and taken before Justice DODGE, who committed her for trial in default of bail.

ADVERTISING FOR A PARTNER.

GUSTAVUS N. KINGSLAND, who resides somewhere on Long Island, was induced recently to answer an advertisement, such as meets the public eye every day of the week, calling for "A partner with $300, to engage in a respectable business." He sought an interview with the advertiser, one EDWARD COOKE, an alleged gambler, who kept a saloon at No. 658 Broadway, and the result was a partnership in the "faro" business, with the prospect (so COOKE represented) of immense profits within less than no time. The company had scarcely been formed and the money paid in before a customer entered the "bank" and expressed a desire to try his hand. COOKE dealt while greeny watched the game, of which he says he is entirely ignorant. Ten minutes passed away, and with that time $131 of KINGSLAND's money, which the outsider easily won. Suspecting the whole matter to be a prearranged plan to swindle him, he demanded the return of the balance of his capital, which he received, and then cleared out. Subsequently he caused the arrest of COOKE, who was committed for examination by Justice DODGE.

ROBBED IN A DANCE HALL.

A young girl named MARIA SHAW, who lives somewhere in Greene-street, yesterday caused the arrest of two other girls of doubtful character, answering to the names of MARY ANN BURNS and MARY GORMAN, who, as she alleges, robbed her of a gold watch on Wednesday night in a notorious dance-hall in Mercer-street. The accused were held for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A man named WM. RODY, barkeeper in a liquor saloon in the Bowery, was arraigned upon the charge of beating a man named JAMES C. CORBETT about the head with a club, until that portion of his body was almost "jellied." The accused was committed by Justice MANSFIELD to await the result of CORBETT's injuries.

PLAYING AT POLICY.

HERMAN WILBERT, who resides at No. 82 Varick-street, went into a policy-shop kept by one JOHN LAND, on the 11th inst., and there purchased a "gig," "horse" and six "saddles," upon which he won $75. He visited the office, and demanded the prize, when LAND informed him that he had inclosed it to him on the previous day in a letter. On the 14th inst. a letter came to the lucky man's residence by post, informing him that "he would please find inclosed herewithin the sum of $75," etc. As there was no money in the letter, WILBERT considered himself swindled, and therefore caused LAND's arrest. The accused was held to trial in default of $800 bail.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

A wine dealer named LUCIEN VACHE, who keeps at No. 496 Broome-street, was arrested and brought before Justice MANSFIELD charged with swindling another liquor-dealer named MOSES SACHEL out of $46 worth of champagne. It is alleged that the accused purchased the wine of SACHEL and ordered it to be sent to GUSTAV HIDIRU's liquor-store at No. 215 Mulberry-street, where the cash would be paid for it on delivery. The liquor was delivered, and a demand made for the price of it, when HIDIRU said that he had already settled the bill with VACHE. This latter person was thereupon arrested on the charge of false pretences, and held for trial by Justice MANSFIELD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET FIRE.—The fire which broke out in West Washington Market yesterday morning did damage to the amount of $15,000. The principal losers were: Messrs. COX & SPILLANE, commission merchants; insured. C. T. COSMUS, apple dealer; loss about $300. Messrs. LUTHER & MONDOF, apple dealers and commission merchants; their loss was heavy. Messrs. TRACY & FAU, commission merchants, lost a large amount of pork. S. W. PERKINS, commission dealer. G. D. POND, fruit dealer. A. C. LEONARD, commission merchant. The stand of T. BARRET, dealer in mutton, was slightly injured. The following is a list of the owners of the stands which were destroyed on Country-row: Thomas H. Kelly, Henry Parr, James Trainor, Matthew Hein, Mr. Driver, Hiram Ketcham, W. W. Ingersoll and Myers & Alley. All of these were dealers in produce. The insurances on the property were very light.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.—Rev. Mr. BURGHARDT delivered a lecture in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, Tuesday evening, his subject being "Three Years with the Boys in Blue." The lecturer had been Chaplain to the regiment of Chasseurs which went from this City, and which distinguished itself on more than one battle field during the recent war. His observations were confined principally to the operations of the Army of the Potomac. He reviewed the movements of that army in three aspects—its physical powers, its moral character and its heroism. The lecture throughout was interesting, including many little details not heretofore noticed, and those who listened to it formed new views of the volunteer soldiers' experience. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Pastor of the Church, presided, and in the name of the audience thanked the lecturer for his instructive address.

THE CATHARINE-STREET SUICIDE.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest at No. 87 Madison-street, on the body of MICHAEL O'DONNELL, who committed suicide at No. 25 Catharine-street, Tuesday night. O'DONNELL was of very ate habits, and on Tuesday night one of the persons employed in the store with him advised him to sign the pledge. O'DONNELL replied: "I will never sign the pledge in this world." His companion turned to go down stairs, when O'DONNELL sat down in a chair, and, drawing a revolver, shot himself through the heart. The Jury rendered a verdict that O'DONNELL shot himself while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Deceased was [illegible] years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE POSTAL CAR SYSTEM.—To-day the postal car system between this City and Washington will go into operation. The way mails will be discontinued. Between New-York and Washington four postal cars are to be employed; two will run from New-York and two from Washington each day. The regular morning and night expresses will be the mail trains. The way stations will all be supplied from these trains, though at some of the places the cars will not stop. The mode of taking on the mail bags will be as follows: A post with an arm, or a crane, will suspend the bag, and a crane attached to the car will catch the bag, which will fall into a network, as the train passes. The mails from the cars will be dropped without difficulty at all points.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday a letter was received from the Secretary of the Cooper Union, suggesting that if 400 feet of hose were placed in Tompkins-square it might be used in case of fire to prevent the destruction of property in that neighborhood. Commissioner ENGS offered a resolution that the Committee on Discipline report for adoption a system to obtain correct returns of loss and damage by fire, and the cause thereof, and also the amounts paid for such losses by the insurance companies. The Board then adjourned.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, as a gentleman named REYNOLDS, residing in Madison-street, was proceeding through Orchard, between Grand and Hester streets, he was set upon by two ruffians, who attempted to rob him. Mr. REYNOLDS, however, after giving one of the rascals a beating that he will remember for some time to come, succeeded in getting away. Mr. REYNOLDS had been on a collecting tour, and had on his person at the time of the attempted robbery about $1,000.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Comptroller CONNOLLY has made the following appointments in his office: J. T. Connolly, First Assistant Auditor, *vice* Henry Snyder; Geo. T. Bradley, Second Assistant Auditor, *vice* D. O. Donohue, resigned; W. H. Wiggins, General Clerk, to fill vacancy; Timothy Daly, Clerk, *vice* Chas. Van Holland; Lovell Purdy, General Clerk, *vice* H. M. Garvin, promoted; Henry M. Garvin, First Auditor, *vice* Wm. H. Field; John D. Kellogg, Messenger, *vice* Philip Farley; Patrick Mellon, Messenger, *vice* P. Feeny.

SUFFRAGE AT THE CAPITAL.—A meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Political Union of this and adjoining cities, will be held this evening at Cooper Institute, to celebrate the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the District of Columbia. Rev. H. H. GARNET, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the oration. Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, WM. L. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD and Hon. WM. E. DODGE have been invited to be present and address the meeting. Rev. Dr. CHELVER will preside.

THE GLACIERS OF SWITZERLAND.—The first lecture in the course to be delivered in the chapel of the Rutgers Institute will be given this evening by Prof. A. GUYOT. Subject, "The Glaciers of Switzerland." Profs. C. F. HARTT, HENRY DRAPER, J. S. NEWBERRY and JAMES HYATT will each deliver one or more lectures in this course, organized by the President of the Institute.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—Mr. WM. H. MOLONEY has been appointed Engrossing Clerk to the Board, in place of LEWIS MCDERMOTT, who becomes a Messenger.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS.—Important changes are to be made in a few days in the system of registering letters, so as to give greater protection in their transmission.

SOUND NAVIGATION.—The 11 o'clock night boat from New-York to New-Haven has been withdrawn from the route for the Winter.

NEW-JERSEY.

A VETO.—Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, at the meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday night, sent in a message vetoing the resolution passed by the Board, rescinding a previous resolution, ordering the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company to remove their track on the upper end of Grand-street to the centre of the street. The grounds of objection are that after the Common Council had adopted the resolution, and under it the officer of the city proceeded to obey instructions, by removing the track, he was met on the part of the Company by an injunction; that the Company having appealed to the Courts, the Common Council yielded the grave question of absolute control over the streets by their last resolution, without an effort to maintain their rights or dignity; that the question should be allowed to take its course, and the Courts decide whether the Railroad Company or the City have the control of the public streets. The communication was laid on the table, and the recommendation of the Mayor to refer the injunction to the Corporation Attorney, with instruction to defend the suit, was adopted.

SEIZURE OF SUPPOSED CONTRABAND WHISKY.—Yesterday forenoon Detective KILLEEY, of the Fifth District, seized seven barrels of whisky at the Erie Railway depot, in Jersey City, which had come over the road from Middletown. One barrel was not branded, and the other six, it is believed by the officer, contained false brands. It was directed: "Calvill, Jersey City." The liquor was conveyed to the bonded warehouse to await the result of an investigation.

A MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—The Common Council of Jersey City have given the requisite authority to property-owners for the extension of Warren-street from its Southern terminus, to connect with the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with a draw-bridge intervening for the passage of vessels. At present there are no means of communication with the road except by ferry from the foot of Liberty-street, New-York.

GRAND LARCENY.—A newly enlisted soldier named THOMAS MOORE was arrested yesterday forenoon, charged with stealing an overcoat and a pair of boots worth $23 from JOSEPH JONES, a soldier stationed at the recruiting office in Exchange-place, Jersey City. The coat was recovered, and accused was locked up to await examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.
Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
21—Drummond vs. Delgraw.
[illegible]—— vs. ——.
51—Willits vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
[illegible]—Kranitzky vs. Liell.
[illegible]—Shortland vs. Babcock.
[illegible]—Limberger vs. Wescott.
[illegible]—Krom vs. Levy.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Elston vs. Bristol.
[illegible]—Moore vs. Bennett.
[illegible]—Goodyear, Jr. vs. Ladd.
[illegible]—Rawson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Nos.
62—Postley vs. Sherman.
63—Nunemacker vs. Lanier.
64—White vs. Williams.
70—Niblo vs. Binsse.
71—Ellis vs. Lersner.
72—Backie vs. Ritchie.
73—Jaudon vs. Moore.
74—Fairchild vs. The L. and L. L. and L. Ins. Co.
75—Holmes vs. Clark.
76—Skillen vs. Richmond.
77—Higgins vs. Clark.
78—Same vs. Same.
79—Renton vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Zinn vs. Uhfelder.
[illegible]—Cahill vs. Palmer.
[illegible]—Ogden vs. Harwood.
[illegible]—Cuddehy vs. Dinsmore.
[illegible]—Bram vs. Hastings.
[illegible]—Sherwood vs. Lane.
[illegible]—Curtiss vs. The Mayor.
[illegible]—The N. W. B. of G. vs. Leland.
[illegible]—Vermilye vs. Foote.
[illegible]—Post vs. Seaman.

Nos.
713—Wright vs. Lewis.
689—Anderson vs. Min. Min. Co.
1037—Dutcher vs. Babcock.
665—Gill vs. Franlandt.
711—Saluse vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
763—Lawton vs. Bylandt.
767—Davies vs. Mulligan.
773—Degan vs. Kuhn.
761—Ellis vs. R. F. Ins. Co.
741—Strong vs. Quigley.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.
Adjourned to Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Ross vs. Williams.
[illegible]—Judson vs. Comstock.

Nos.
84—Smith vs. Woodworth.
87—Same vs. Same.

The General Call is No. 241.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Rice et al. vs. Spear.
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Duggan.
[illegible]—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
[illegible]—Cook vs. Genin.
[illegible]—Unger, an infant, vs. the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Spofford et al. vs. Gentil.
[illegible]—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.

Nos.
2897—Reynolds vs. Shultz et al.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2433—McMulken vs. Windish.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2781—Baily vs. Waters.
2827—Sanger vs. Binninger.
2909—Alexander vs. Wood.
2913—Kunnan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Prentiss.
[illegible]—Heckscher vs. Grave.
[illegible]—Fettretch, receiver, &c., vs. Armstrong.
[illegible]—Hyatt vs. Quackenbush.
[illegible]—Farrell vs. Wilkinson et al.
[illegible]—Levi vs. Lauterback.
[illegible]—Whitaker vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.

Nos.
2990—Hastings vs. Isaacs.
2292—Fettretch vs. Totten.
1746—Ghio vs. Frantly.
3066—Cameron vs. Stuart.
3068—Massan vs. The Mayor, &c.
3070—Curry vs. The same.
3072—Blumenthal vs. McCabe.
3074—Vilmar vs. Schall.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
562—De Coni vs. Burgess.
498—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
572—Benham vs. Bluxome.
492—Hermon vs. Keys.
500—Dalton vs. Taylor.
450—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
364—Maas vs. 7th-av. R. R. Company.
577—Jones vs. The Firemen's Ins. Co.

Nos.
579—Pomroy vs. Shaw.
585—Ginterman vs. The Panama Railroad Company.
586—Bean vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
552—Hyde vs. Van Valkinburgh.
57[illegible]—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.
511—[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
554—Porter vs. 3d-av. R. R. Company.
569—Jones vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
775—Nasser vs. Corwin, &c.
136—Barker vs. Stocker, impleaded.
230—Abernethy et al. vs. Bird.
235—Eyner, &c., vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
1125—[illegible]

Nos.
1145—Bogart vs. Newman.
574—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.
575—Smock vs. Smith.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.
581—Leggett &c., vs. Leach.
583—Ashmead vs. Martin.
584—Wetmore vs. McSpedon.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible] vs. Thompson.
[illegible] vs. Garrison.
[illegible]berg vs. Raab.
70—[illegible] vs. Hogan.
60—Monroe vs. Schrembeck.
63—Sanger vs. King.
87—Baldwin vs. Ellis.
98—Curtis vs. Friedden.
99—Davis vs. [illegible].
100—Riggs vs. Dusenbury.
101—Connelly vs. The American Exchange National Bank.

Nos.
102—Parker vs. Kip.
103—Moore vs. F[illegible]sborn.
104—Cooper vs. Hart.
105—O'Connell vs. Firmon.
106—Delever vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
108—Schwicaldic vs. Grau.
109—Quick vs. Wiley.
110—Colligan vs. Keenan.
111—Jones vs. New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Cons. P. & M. Co.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

On motion of Hon. R. P. Spalding, Isaac Buckingham, Esq., of the State of Ohio, and J. M. Freeman, Esq., of Washington City, D. C., were admitted as attorneys and counselors of this Court.

No. 90. *The United States ex rel. L. A. Von Hoffman, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The City of Quincy.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. McKinnon, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, continued by Mr. Cushing of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Merrick of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Municipal Corporations—Their Authority to Levy Taxes—Legislative Contracts—Mandamus—Will it Lie to Compel a Public Officer to Exceed Legislative Limitation?

The United States, on the Relation of Louis A. A. Von Hoffman, vs. The City of Quincy.—The relator filed his petition for a *mandamus* to compel the defendant in error to levy a special tax upon the real and personal property situated within the City of Quincy, for the purpose of satisfying and paying a judgment recovered by him against the city.

In accordance with the general statute of Illinois of Nov. 6, 1849, and the special acts of Feb. 17, 1851, of Jan. 26, 1853, and Jan. 31, 1857, which are made exhibits in the case, the City of Quincy subscribed for and took certain stock in the Northern, Cross and Quincy and Toledo Railroad Companies, and in payment thereof, issued its bonds, with coupon notes attached. By the act of 1851, and by the fourth section of the act of 1853, and by the fourth section of the act of 1857, the city was authorized to levy and collect a special tax, separate and distinct from other taxes levied for the purposes of its general revenue, to pay the interest upon the bonds issued under the laws referred to. The relator, being the owner and holder of certain of the coupons or interest notes issued with the bonds, sued and recovered judgment thereon in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, on the 10th of June, 1863, for $22,206 69, and thereupon issued a writ of *fi. fa*, upon which the Marshal made return of demand and refusal by the defendant, and a further return of *nulla bona*. The relator then applied for the writ of *mandamus* to compel the City of Quincy to levy and collect a special tax sufficient to pay his judgment, interest and costs, and when collected, to pay it over in satisfaction thereof. This application was resisted by the city upon the ground that the Legislature of Illinois, by the act of February, 1853, had repealed the laws authorizing a special tax for the purposes stated, and had limited the amount of taxes to be collected by the city, and that the taxes levied under the act of 1863 were absorbed by other necessary expenditures of the City, and that the City had no legal power to make any further levy for any purpose. The answer to the petition for *mandamus* admits the recovery of the judgment, and that the coupons, which were the cause of action therein, were issued under the several special acts of the Legislature authorizing special taxes for the payment thereof. The Court below refused the writ, and dismissed the petition.

The case was then brought here, the relator contending that the Court below had the power to issue the writ to compel the City of Quincy to levy and collect a tax to pay the judgment obtained against the city for interest on its bonds, issued under these special acts. It is urged that the special acts of the General Assembly authorizing these taxes constituted a part of the contract with the parties holding the bonds and coupons issued under those acts, and are protected against their repeal by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States. The Act of 1863, attempting to revoke the power vested in the corporate officers to levy a special tax to pay a debt incurred on the faith of the existence of the power, is not distinguishable from a law prohibiting the Sheriff from selling on execution, except on certain conditions. (McCracken vs. Hayward, 2 How. 71.) A State Legislature may bind itself by contracts as effectually as a private person; and in this case it has been done. The bonds in question were valid and negotiable, and the holders of coupons detached from the bonds had a right of action thereon.

On the part of the City of Quincy it is contended that the powers of municipal corporations depend upon the will of the Legislature, and they can levy only such taxes as are authorized by statute at the time of the levy. They are creatures of the Legislature and depend upon its will in all respects. To authorize a municipal corporation to levy taxes there must be an unequivocal delegation or an express grant of the power by the legislative department of the State. It is conceded that there may be legislative grants of property or of franchises which, becoming vested rights of property, assume the character of contract; but such rights of property can never arise out of delegation to municipal corporations of the power to levy taxes; nor out of a pledge of public faith. And whoever relies upon a delegation of power to a municipal corporation, on the subject of public revenue, or taxation, or a pledge of public faith, does so with the presumed condition that such power may at any time be changed or revoked.

Mandamus will not lie in this case. It lies only where there is a clear legal right to have a specific thing done by a public officer; and when the Legislature has inhibited a city from levying a tax exceeding a certain limit, no Court can compel it by *mandamus* to override the legislative limitation.

R. T. Merrick for relator; Thomas Ewing, Jr., for City of Quincy.

The Case of Capt. Calkins Dismissed—A Case of Perjury.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Julius Calkins, Captain of the American ship *Energy*, charged with cruel and unusual punishment on the person of Edward Dwyer, a seaman, on Christmas Day, while the ship was on her passage from Liverpool to this port, was up again yesterday. The second mate, Mr. Brown; the boatswain, Daniel Shea; the carpenter, John Anderson, and a sailor all testified in complete contradiction of the evidence of Dwyer and his companions. The log was produced to show that at the time the assault of the Captain upon Dwyer is alleged to have taken place the steering gear had been carried away by a heavy sea, and the ship was rolling in the trough of a sea, the Captain at the time being engaged in an effort to get the ship before the wind so that she might "lie easy." It was also shown that the Captain was on the poop-deck at the time, and that he had not been on the main deck at all. Dwyer had never complained to the Captain, or any office, or any sailor of having been struck, and he had been treated with consideration owing to his infirmity of defective eyesight. The Captain had not had any difficulty at any time with any of the crew. The Commissioner discharged the Captain, being satisfied that the story of Dwyer and his companions was not to be credited.

Joseph W. Bell, Assistant United States District-Attorney, for the Government, and Mr. R. D. Benedict for the defence.

Before Commissioner White.

John Mensch was brought before the Commissioner yesterday charged with perjury. The complainant is R. M. A. Fenwick, an operative in the secret service of the United States Treasury Department. The offence was committed by the prisoner when on the witness stand in the Circuit Court, in the case of John Stewart, the counterfeiter, on the 10th inst. The further examination of the case was adjourned till Monday next.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Philip Gallagher was arrested and brought before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of illegally removing a quantity of whisky from a distillery at No. 62 William-street, the same not having been inspected by the officer of the Internal Revenue. The further examination of the case was adjourned till to-day.

Important Suit Arising on Patent Rights in Reaping and Mowing Machines.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM

JAN. 16.

Before Hon. John A. Lott.

Frederick Nishwitz vs. William Allen and others—This action was brought to resist the payment of license fees accruing under a license obtained from the defendant to use certain patents which the latter represented in the manufacture of an agricultural implement known as the "Monitor Mowing and Reaping Machine." It appears that C. Wheeler, Jr., C. Aullman & Co., John P. Adriana, E. Ball and others who had invented and improved various mowing and reaping machines, and obtained patents therefor which they claim cover all that constitute a practical mowing and reaping machine at the present day, have formed an association for mutual benefit and protection, and through their agent, Mr. Allen, require parties to be licensed to use any part of their numerous claims under penalty of prosecution in case of failure so to do, for infringement of their patent rights. In March, 1864, Mr. Allen notified Mr. Nishwitz that he was, in using as he did in his machine, what was called the "drooping main frame, the loose tongue, and a hinged finger-bar," the patent of Mr. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., one of the associates. Mr. Nishwitz consented to take out a license from the associates and to pay them $500 for machines he had previously made and sold. Subsequently he discovered what he believed to be sufficient to warrant the belief that these patents were invalid, and that the other inventor, Mr. Hazard Knoles, as far back as 1837, and infringed upon by Joel Lupton and Mr. Randall, at about the same period, had invented machines which contained all the elements claimed in Mr. Wheeler's patent. Mr. Nishwitz thereupon refused longer to pay the license fee, and brings this suit to recover the money he has already paid, and to declare the license void as being fraudulently obtained. A great deal of testimony was adduced on the part of plaintiff to establish the want of novelty in the invention, the patent rights to which are held by defendants, many of the witnesses being experts.

For the defence it was claimed that plaintiff had failed to show that the patents owned by the association lacked novelty; that the remedy sought by plaintiff was to be found more properly in a Court of Law, rather than in a Court of Equity; that the plaintiff was estopped by the terms of the license which he agreed to take, from asking the Court to decide either one way or the other any question as to the validity of the patents, the said terms being a waiver on his part of any objection or right to object to their validity; and also that the Court had no jurisdiction over the issue raised by the pleadings and evidence, for the reason that such jurisdiction is by the Constitution and the laws of the United States vested exclusively in the Federal Courts. On these grounds counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint.

The motion was argued at length *pro* and *con*, when the Judge reserved his decision upon it until to-morrow morning.

For plaintiff, A. R. Dyott; for defendants, Clarence A. Seward.

The Butler Litigation—Motion to Remove Five Suits from a State to a Federal Court Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alfred Kearney vs. Benjamin F. Butler; Lester vs. Same; (two suits;) *Tilden vs. Same; Siebrecht vs. Same.*—These cases came before the Court on the petition of the defendant to have them removed from the Supreme Court of this district, where they were brought, to the United States Circuit. The motion to remove was opposed very vigorously by the several plaintiffs. The arguments were reported in the TIMES of the 11th and 12th inst.

Yesterday the Court gave the following opinion in granting the motions:

As I construe the different acts of Congress, the defendant is entitled, as a matter of course, on filing a verified petition, to have these cases removed to the United States Court for trial. I cannot see what difference it would make to plaintiffs in what Court they are tried. The United States can try them as carefully and speedily as the State Court. No delay will ensue, as the Court is always in session. Motions granted. GEO. G. BARNARD, Justice.

The Rights of Holders of Stolen Bonds—An Interesting Question of Law.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 16.

Before Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

Wm. White vs. Wm. M. Parks.—This case came up on appeal by the plaintiff from the decision of the Judge at Circuit, who took the cause from the Jury on the ground that there was no question of fact for them to pass upon. There is, as appears from the argument made before the General Term, at least one nice and very important question of law.

The plaintiff (White) was the owner of five $1,000 bonds. Two of them Albany City bonds, two Boston City and one Portland City. Sometime in 1862 plaintiff's safe was broken open and these bonds were stolen. All of them were coupon bonds, payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery.

The defendant was a broker in this City. On the 21st of August, 1862, and after these bonds had been stolen from the plaintiff, the defendant received from one W. R. Holbrook, the Boston and Portland bonds on which he advanced $1,500, and on the 25th of August, Wm. Robinson, also a broker and known to the defendant, brought to the latter the two Albany City bonds in question. On these defendant advanced the sum of $1,300. At the trial the defendants, Holbrook and Robinson, all swore that at the time of these advances they had no knowledge and no suspicion that the bonds had been previously stolen from White. It must be understood that the latter brought the action to recover the amount of the bonds, less the advances made as above. Robinson and Holbrook obtained the bonds from a man named Watson. Beyond the latter they could not be traced. Watson, although present in Court, was not examined by either party on the trial. The plaintiffs now contend that it was not their business to show how Watson came by them. They proved the former ownership, and the fact that the bonds had been stolen. There was a strong presumption that Watson, Holbrook, who counsel said was a "curb stone" broker, and Robinson were in league; that there was a conspiracy among them, and at all events there were questions of fact enough to go to the Jury. Hence the Judge at Circuit erred in refusing to let them pass upon the case. The Albany bonds, it seems, were sold for their full value afterward to a Mr. Van Antwerp, cashier of an Albany bank, and the Eastern bonds to a Boston broker named Tyler. The returns were sent to the defendant, in New-York, who paid over the funds to Robinson & Holbrook, and they in turn accounted to Watson.

Counsel for plaintiff insisted that it was not possible that his client could be thus divested of all title to his property. And while he admitted that the parties who finally purchased them for full value, and without knowledge that they were stolen, had a good title, it was not so with the defendant. He only made advances on them, and the circumstances under which they came into his hands, were sufficient to put him upon inquiry.

On the part of the defendant it was contended: 1st. That the bonds were negotiable instruments, transferable by delivery, and all the rules of law applicable to negotiable paper apply to them. In the language of the Courts, "they are possessed of all the guarantees of commercial paper." 2d. The rules as to such instruments are well settled; that a party who takes them before maturity, in good faith, and for valuable consideration, holds them by a title valid against all the world. There must be guilty knowledge or wilful ignorance of the defects in the title to such securities to impeach the right of a purchaser for value.

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. A. J. Parker; for defendant, Mr. James Emott.

The Count Joannes-Fiske Libel Suit—The Plaintiff Nonsuited.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 16.

Before Justice McCunn.

George, the Count Joannes, vs. Stephen R. Fiske.—This was an action for damages for a libel printed in the New-York *Leader* on the 7th of May, 1864. The libelous article contains an allusion to the plaintiff playing "Hamlet" at one of the theatres in this City, and then goes on to hold him up to public ridicule; intimates that he was once kicked by Daniel O'Connell, of whose acquaintance he was alleged to boast; accuses him of having deserted his wife and married another woman, &c., &c., all of which plaintiff claims were false and malicious statements, and instituted together one of the most atrocious libels ever published against a citizen and public man who never afforded the libeler any provocation whatever. Plaintiff conducted his own case in person, and introduced as the first witness Henry Clapp Jr., who testified that at the time of the publication of the libel he was assistant editor of the *Leader*, and that the defendant Fiske was at the same time a writer for the paper on salary. That after the publication of the article in question, he had a jocular conversation with Fiske about it, in which Fiske confessed that he wrote it, and gave as a reason for it that it would probably bring on a libel suit against the paper, which would get up an excitement and thereby increase the circulation of the *Leader*.

After the introduction of this testimony and the putting of the copy of the *Leader* containing the libel, in evidence, plaintiff rested his case.

A. Oakey Hall, who appeared for the defendant, then moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the confession of defendant as to being the author of the libel, was made, according to the witness, in a jocular conversation, and was therefore not to be deemed a serious confession; and on the further ground that there was no evidence that the defendant had anything to do with the publication of the libel.

Plaintiff opposed the motion and claimed that the answer of the defendant, which contained a justification of every allegation of the libel, was equivalent in law to an admission that defendant was the author of the libel. He also claimed that in law a libeler, like a murderer, was a conspirator, and that an action could be brought against each and every one of the employes of the paper in which it was published. In this case the defendant being absent in Europe, could not be examined as a witness, and therefore his agency in the libel had to be proved by other testimony.

The Court overruled the objections of plaintiff and granted the motion for a nonsuit.

George, the Count Johannes, for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall, for defendant.

The Injunction Restraining the Hudson River Railroad from Laying a Track in Warren-street Made Perpetual.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, C. J., and Brady and Cardozo, JJ.

The People and the Broadway Railroad Company, respondents, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants.

OPINION BY DALY, C. J.—An injunction was granted in this case restraining the defendants from extending the track of their road through Warren-street to Broadway. It is very clear that the defendants have no authority to do so unless it is conferred upon them by their act of incorporation. (Miller *vs.* Sharp, 27 N. S., 612; Laws of N. Y., 1864, sec. 323; Laws of N. Y., 1860, sec. 16.)

By the first section of the act (Laws of N. Y., 1846, p. 272) they are authorized to construct a railroad between New-York and Albany, commencing in New-York, the consent of the City being obtained, with power to construct such branch or branches for depot and station accommodation as may be required for the business of the railroad; and the 4th section of the act declares that the road may be located on any of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York westerly of and including the Eighth-avenue, and on or westerly of Hudson-street, provided the assent of the Corporation of the City of New-York be first obtained for such location; but that the defendants shall not infringe upon the rights and privileges of the Harlem Railroad Company by using any track or line of the road contiguous to or alongside of their track, nor by running nearer to it, on the Island of New-York, than the Eighth-avenue and Hudson-street.

The power to construct branches for depot or station accommodation, is, as respects the City of New-York, limited to the space designated by the act as that within which the railroad may be located in the streets and avenues of the City—that is, on or westerly of the Eighth-avenue and Hudson-street; and the limit of Hudson-street is, I think, fairly designated by the act as the point of commencement, or it may be that branches may be extended for depot or station accommodation beyond that, westerly of such a line as would exist if Hudson-street were continued on the same parallel as it presents to the river.

That this is the fair construction of the act, and was the obvious intention of the Legislature, I entertain no doubt. The construction for which the defendants contend would entitle them, whenever they thought their business required it, to run branches through any part of the City below Chambers-street—the narrowest, the most crowded with vehicles, and the most essential for business purposes of any part of the City—which could never have been, in my opinion, the design of the Legislature in the enactment of this provision. Nor does the limitation of the defendants' route in the City depend upon the consent of the Harlem Railroad. The prohibition against running nearer to that road than the Eighth-avenue and Hudson-street is merely reaffirmatory of the previous clause in the act prescribing the limitation of the defendants' route. The complaint avers that the track laid down by the defendants without authority interferes with the track of the plaintiffs and affects their interests, which is sufficient to entitle them to come into a Court of equity and ask for an injunction.

The injunction was properly granted, and the order made at the Special Term should be affirmed.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and H. W. Robinson for respondents; C. A. Rapallo for appellants.

The Alleged Abduction Case—Verdict for the Defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

Before Judge Daly.

David M. Freeman vs. Zadock Street.—The trial of this case was continued to-day, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The defendant was put on the stand and testified that he first met Mrs. Freeman in Philadelphia, when she came to him with a pitiful story about her destitution, stating that she wished to go to New-York, where she had friends, but had no means; that being about to go to New-York himself the next day, he kindly offered to pay her fare thither; that on arriving in New-York she requested the privilege of going to a hotel with him until she could have time to look up her friends; that he therefore took her to the National Hotel and procured a room for her, and, being about to leave for New-Jersey the same day, he gave her $5 to pay her bill; that, on returning to town, he was surprised and annoyed to find her still there, for fear he might be liable for her bills; that he found, on conversing with her, that she was better posted about New-York than he was, and began to suspect that he had been imposed on; that he then left the National Hotel and went to the Earle Hotel with her, and while there was arrested; that after his arrest Freeman's lawyer proposed a settlement on his paying $5,000, which he declined; that afterward Mrs. Freeman visited him in the Tombs and proposed to settle for $500, when he told her he would not pay a cent, whereat she became very wrathy, &c., &c.

The theory of defendant's counsel was that the whole case was a conspiracy on the part of Mrs. Freeman, her husband, and the lawyer, Peter B. Ross, to extort money from the defendant.

Judge DALY in his charge to the Jury, strongly favored the theory of defendant and was very severe on the counsel, Ross, who acted not only as counsel but was one of the principal witnesses for his client. He said that if the Jury believed that there was a conspiracy it made no difference whether there had been any improper intimacy between Mrs. Freeman or not. A husband who connived at the prostitution of his wife not only could not sue for damages for the act but very properly incurred the contempt of mankind, and when such connivance was for the purpose of extorting money his conduct became not only contemptible, but criminal and wicked as well. It was for the Jury to say whether the evidence on both sides justified the plaintiffs or the defendant's theory of the case.

The Jury after a short absence returned a verdict for the defendant.

Peter B. Ross for plaintiffs; James M. Smith for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

By Justice Barnard.

Margaret Bauman *vs.* Henry Bauman; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The plaintiff to have the custody of the children.

Edward E. Mitchell, &c., *vs.* Alex. T. Stewart, &c.; motion denied with leave to renew. Alfred Kearney *vs.* Benjamin F. Butler; motion granted. The cases of Lester, Tilden and Siebrecht, motions granted. Geo. A. Cox *vs.* George B. Green; motion denied. Rowland G. Hazard *vs.* James M. Heury; motion granted on payment of costs to date. Alexander Blumenstiel *vs.* Frank McHugh; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Robertson, C. J., and Barbour and Garvin, J. J.

Charles M. Reynolds *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.—The order appealed from must be reversed and the injunction order discharged, with $10 costs of the motion at Special Term, but without costs on the appeal. Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J. (This was the case wherein an injunction was granted by Judge MCCUNN against the Board of Health, restraining them from interfering with plaintiff's establishment, which they sought to abate as a nuisance. Hester Mary Howard *vs.* Terence Farley et al.; order affirmed; opinion by GARVIN, J; Jones dissenting.

SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Judge Monell.

The Bank of the Republic *vs.* F. N. Lawrence et al.; motion granted. Mary Ann Halsey administratrix *vs.* L. C. Carter; motion granted. T. J. Broome *vs.* A. E. Stevens et al.; motion granted. Alfred Berney *vs.* Jas. Radley et. al.; motion granted. Joseph Dyson *vs.* Delia Dyson; report of referee confirmed; judgment of divorce granted. Cora A. Smith *vs.* Jas. McNulty; motion granted without costs. Isaac Valentine *vs.* F. H. Saltus; motion granted. J. A. Burrell *vs.* Chas. Hayward; motion granted.

Lora Schultz *vs.* F. W. Horn; motion granted without costs. The People *vs.* John Hobb et al.; motion granted. W. P. Groom *vs.* Chas. Webb et al.; motion granted. J. W. Arnold *vs.* Chas. Webb et al.; motion granted. W. P. Groom *vs.* H. H. Brunages et al.; motion granted. W. P. Groom vs. Chas. Webb et al.; motion granted. A. Scott, Jr., *vs.* W. C. Demarest; motion granted and case referred to a referee. Ellen Jackson *vs.* Wm. Stone alias Wm. Bottles; motion granted. Antonio D. Ghio *vs.* Chas. Frantz; motion granted. Hannah J. Potts *vs.* James Ludlow; motion granted. Armand Best *vs.* James Ludlow; motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

Of the eighteen cases on yesterday's calendar, fourteen were disposed of in the various ways set forth in the report.

ROBBING THE ORPHANS.

Catharine Dugan pleaded guilty of petit larceny. She stole from the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, on the 15th of December last, various articles of wearing apparel, of the value of $35 22. The property was in the charge of Irene Bush, No. 65 West Tenth-street, at the time at which it was stolen. The prisoner was sent to the City Prison for sixty days.

A BRACE OF PRACTICED PICKPOCKETS.

Wm. Lambert and James Hurley pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, having on the 7th of January attempted to pick the pocket of Mrs. Bradbury, of No. 15 James-slip, while she was engaged in making some purchases at a shoe-dealer's stand on the street. When a young man named Korr informed Hurley that he had no business with his hand in the woman's pocket, he knocked him down; then he and Lambert ran away. They are both well-known thieves. They were remanded for sentence, to give their counsel an opportunity to produce good character for them.

STEALING A TRUNK AND ITS CONTENTS.

Max Newman pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 7th of January he, without any shadow of law, and regardless of propriety, carried off a trunk and a quantity of clothing, of the value of $80, from Louis Seibes, of No. 55 Avenue A. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A HORSE THIEF.

John Campbell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole a horse and a truck of the value of $250 from John Sullivan, of No. 63 Baxter-street, on the 29th of December last. The property was subsequently found in his possession. He was remanded for sentence.

HE EMBRACED AN OPPORTUNITY.

George Sinclair, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. He was engaged to hang window-shades in a room in the house of Charles L. Jones, No. 32 West Fifteenth-street, on the 11th of October last, and while there, he helped himself to a breastpin and a pair of earrings of the value of $200. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.

George Davis pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. August Miller, of No. 143 Fifty-second-street, was riding on one of the cars of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street line, on the 1st of January, and while standing inside the vehicle the prisoner stole his silver watch and gold swivel, both of the value of $15. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Thomas McMahon and Cornelius W. Ackerman pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. They stole from Sarah P. Doremus, of No. 54 East Twenty-first-street, on the 15th of December, a pocket-book containing $220, the property of the School and House of Industry, No. 20 West Sixteenth-street. Sentence was suspended and the prisoners were discharged.

A YOUNG BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Wm. McFarland, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. He broke into the grocery-store of Deedrich Abraham, No. 17 Dry Dock, on the night of the 31st of December, and attempted to carry away goods of the value of $500. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

DRY GOODS THIEVES.

Alexander Lindsay and James May, indicted for grand larceny, were tried and convicted. On the 5th of December last they were observed taking away from the store of Sigismund J. Selegman, No. 116 Church-street, a quantity of Spanish linen of the value of $600. They were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

A BOLD THEFT FROM A SHOW-CASE.

Daniel Smith and John Switzer were jointly indicted with two others for grand larceny, and were brought up for trial. Smith pleaded guilty, and Switzer was tried and convicted. Two officers of the Twenty-fifth Precinct saw the prisoners and their companions in front of the store of Isaac Harsh, No. 20 John-street, on the 11th of December, and observed them break into the show-case and steal therefrom various articles of jewelry, of the value of $107. Smith was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months, and Switzer was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

DISCHARGED BY THE COURT.

Josephine Winfield pleaded guilty of grand larceny. She took from Olivia Ten Eycke, of No. 4 Renwick-street, on the 30th of November last, a black silk dress of the value of $150, which she subsequently sold. She was discharged.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Fredk. A. Schryber, indicted for grand larceny of money, on the charge of stealing from Alexander Hasbrouck, of Washington Market, $453 on the 29th of November last, was tried and acquitted.

William H. Jones, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of having stolen from Patrick McNally, of No. 436 Grand-street, a piece of black silk of the value of $260, on the 1st of December last, was tried and acquitted.

Ingraham Lockhart, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing $4,800 from Wm. Uemer, of No. 255 West Forty-sixth-street, on the 2d of January, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Henry Taylor, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Richard B. Van Varick, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Martha McCurran and Catherine McCurrae, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Welf Holzvasser, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Patrick Boyle, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Oscar Kroh, George H. Muller, Mary Yenser and Maggie Smith, robbery in the first degree.
The People *vs.* Chas. Shauser grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Ginnand, P. Ginnand, Jr., and J. Ginnand, burglary.
The People *vs.* Dennis Carey, perjury.
The People *vs.* James Devine, perjury.
The People *vs.* James Goss, subornation of perjury.
The People *vs.* Martin Carey, perjury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 16, 1867

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 108
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R. 108¼
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62 107¾
4,000 do........ 107½
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65 New issue...... 104¾
105,000 do...... 104¼
500 do...... 104½
6,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s...C. 93½
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser...... 104½
5,000 do.......3d Ser. 104¾
1,000 Brooklyn Park L. 99
13,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c [illegible]
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new [illegible]
5,000 do........ 65¾
10,000 do........ 65½
12,000 do.......2d call 65¼
10,000 do........ 65⅝
5,000 Ohio 6s, '81...... 100
1,000 Virginia 6s...... 59
6,000 Mo. State 6s...... 93½
7,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue...... 79½
5,500 N. Car. 6s, N...... 53⅝
90,000 Ohio & M. Cer.. 27¼
25,000 do.......b3 27⅜
10,000 do.......b30 27½
22,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 103
2,000 Brook'n Imp. Bs. 90
5,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs...... 89½
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M 98½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 83
6,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s 91½
1,000 do...... 91
70 Bk. of Commerce.. 113
10 Am. Ex. Bank..... 11[illegible]
5 Imp. & Trad. B'k..... 113½
110 Fourth N. Bk...... 105
700 Canton Co...... 49
100 do.......2d call 49¼
15 Del. & Hud. Canal. 145
400 Adams Ex. Co...... 67
800 West. U. Tel...... 47
500 do.......b10 47
400 do.......2d call 46⅞
100 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension...... 96¼
2,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Third Ser...... 104⅝
100 Cum. Coal P...... 91
50 Adams Ex. Co...... 66¼
125 do...... 67

200 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R...... 117½
100 do...... 117
100 do.....2d call 117¼
200 Mar. Min. Co...... 12¾
200 At. M. S. Co...... 109
300 Union Nav...... 107½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 166¼
2200 N. Y. Cen...... 109¼
2[illegible] do......b30 109½
600 P., F. W. & C...... 102⅛
6 H. & St. J. Pr...... 57
100 Erie R...... 65¾
[illegible] do...... 65⅝
[illegible]
2000 do...... 65¾
300 do......b3 [illegible]
1000 do...... 65⅞
1500 do......b30 66
2700 do......b30 66¼
400 do......2d call 65⅝
100 do...... 65⅝
200 Erie R. Pr...... 76
200 do...... 75½
200 Hud. R. R...... 126¾
200 do......s60 126
300 Reading R......s30 104½
1000 do...... 104⅝
6 Mich. Cen...... 107½
400 M. S. & N. I. R...... 80⅜
300 do......b10 80½
100 do......b30 80⅝
1100 do...... 80½
100 Ill. Cen. R...... 120¾
200 do...... 121
100 do......2d call 120⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts...... 91½
400 Chic. & N. W...... 43⅞
1200 do...... 43¾
200 do......2d call 43⅝
100 do...... 43¾
100 Chi. & N. W. P...... 81
300 do......2d call 81¼
200 Clev. & Tol...... 125⅝
200 do...... 125⅝
100 Chic. & R. I...... 102¼
900 do......s3 102
110 Ind. & Cin...... 86
200 N. Y. Cen...... 109
600 Erie Railroad...... 65¾
800 Chic. & N. W...... 43½
100 P., F. W. & C...s10 102

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

18,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....C 108
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ..R 108
48,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 107⅞
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue...... 104½
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser...... 104⅝
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg. 105¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s. N...... 65¼
50,000 O. & M. Cer...... 27
20,000 do......b15 27⅛
10,000 do......b30 27⅛
100 West. U. Tel...... 46¾
100 do......2d call 46⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co...... 42⅞
200 do...... 42¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr...... 90
100 At. M. S. S. Co...... 110
500 do......s30 109
500 Union Nav. Co...... 107½
100 Pac. M. St. Co...... 166¼
100 N. Y. Central...... 109⅛
100 do......s10 108½
600 Mil. & St. P. Pr... 63

100 Erie Railroad...... 64⅞
200 do......b3 65½
500 do...... 65
700 do......b3 65¼
50 do...... 65¼
100 do...... 64⅞
500 do......b30 65
200 Hud. Riv. R....s30 125½
400 Reading R...... 104½
400 M. S. & N. I...... 79½
100 Mich. Cen. R...... 106⅞
100 Clev. & Pitts...... 90¾
100 do......s10 90¼
400 do...... 90½
300 Chi. & N. W...... 42¾
1300 do...... 42⅞
100 do......2d call 42⅞
500 Chic. & N. W. Pr...... 80
350 Chic. & R. I...... 101⅜
100 do......b15 101⅜
300 do...... 101⅞
100 Tol., Wab. & W...... 45⅞
100 P., F. W. & C...... 101¼
700 do...... 101½
200 Alt. & T. H...... 58½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.... 27¼
100 Canton Co...... 49
400 do...... 49½
300 Union Nav. Co...... 107¾
200 do...... 107⅝
500 do...... 107½
[illegible]00 N. Y. Cen......c 109¼
600 do...... 109¼
200 do......s3 109⅜
800 do...... 109¼
1300 do......b3 109¼
200 do......s3 109¼
100 Adams Ex. Co...... 68
200 Erie R......b3 65⅝
400 do...... 65⅝
200 do......c 65⅝

200 Hud. R. R......s3 127½
100 do......s60 127
200 do...... 127
1200 Reading R...... 104⅝
300 do......c 104⅝
400 do...... 104⅝
400 M. S. & N. I...... 81¼
800 do...... 80⅞
800 Cleve. & Pitts....s3 91
500 Chi. & N. W...... 43⅝
400 do......b3 43¾
600 do...... 43¾
100 West. U. Tel...... 47
200 [illegible] N. W. Pr...... 81¼
100 Maryland An. Coal 8

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Mar. Min. Co...... 12⅞
600 At. Mail St. C...... 110
200 Union Nav. Co...... 107¾
1000 N. Y. Cen......b60 109
300 do...... 109
600 do......s3 108⅞
400 do...... 108⅞
400 do...... 108⅝
300 do......s10 108⅝
500 do......s3 108⅝
1800 Erie R...... 65¾
800 do......b3 65⅝
500 do......s3 65½
200 do......b15 65⅝
600 do......b3 65⅝
200 do......s10 65⅝
200 do......s3 65⅝
200 Reading R...... 104⅝
200 do......s30 104⅝
100 Tol. W. & W...... 43
100 M. S. & N. I...... 80¼
200 do......b3 80⅝
100 do...... 80
200 do...... 79¾
200 do......s3 79¾

500 Clev. & Pitts R...... 90½
400 do...... [illegible]
200 do......b3 90¼
200 do...... [illegible]
400 Chi., R. I. & P...... 102
600 do......b3 102
200 do...... 101⅞
200 do......b10 102
100 do......s3 101⅞
1200 Chic. & N. W...... 43
600 do...... 42⅞
2400 do...... 43
600 do...... 43
400 do......b6 43
300 Chi. & N. W. P....s3 80⅜
400 do...... 80¼
800 do...... 80⅜
200 do......b10 80⅝
300 do......b3 80⅜
900 do......s3 80¼
400 P., Ft. W. & C....x-d 101⅜
100 do...... 101⅞
200 do......b3 101⅜
300 do......s3 101⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Quick. Min. Co.... 42¾
100 do...... 42⅞
100 Mar. Min...... 12⅞
100 Mariposa Pr....b30 32
100 do...... 31¾
100 do...... 31⅝
200 do...... 31
300 West. U. Tel...... 46⅞
800 N. Y. Cen...... 108⅞
1200 do...... 108⅝
200 do......s3 108⅝
200 do......b15 108½
100 do......s10 108⅝
500 Reading R...... 104¼
200 do......s3 104⅛
500 do......s30 104
800 Erie Railroad....b3 64¼
500 do...... 64⅛
1200 do...... 64⅞
1900 do...... 64¼
2800 do...... 64⅜
800 do......b3 64⅜
400 do......b10 64¼
300 do......s5 64⅛

100 Hud. R. R...... 125⅞
200 M. So. & N. I...... 79¾
400 do...... 79¾
200 do......s3 79¼
300 do......s3 79⅜
100 do......b15 79½
200 do......s10 79⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R...... 120⅜
100 do...... 120⅞
300 do...... 121
1200 Clev. & Pitts...... 89⅞
400 Chi. R. I. & P...... 101¼
600 do...... 101⅝
400 do......s3 101¼
300 Chi. & N. W...... 42½
200 do......s3 42½
200 do......b3 42⅝
100 do...... 42⅝
100 do......s3 42⅝
500 C. & N. W. Pr...... 80¼
300 P., Ft. W. & C...x-d 100½
100 do...... 100⅝
300 do...... 100¼
100 do......b5 100⅝

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

There was quite an upward flurry in the Gold Room this forenoon, from 135¾ to 137 ℘ cent. sales. This sudden rise after the previous advance from 133½ to 135 ℘ cent. was ascribed to no particular cause, but to rumors of various, and even conflicting tenors. The unsettled state of things at Washington was talked of; also the alarm of part of the *short* interest in the Room; also the indisposition of the Government to interfere with the market; also the firm look of the Foreign Exchanges, and, finally, and perhaps not the least important influence, the stiffness of the market through all last week, and the failure of the great *short* sellers to break it down by "tying up" Money on Thursday and Friday last. The Customs demand for Gold since Monday morning is running ahead of the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, but not to an amount to seriously affect the market. A good part of the rise to-day was lost before 3 o'clock, partly on a rumor that the Treasury had sold two millions, which we dare say was quite as much exaggerated as several of the rumors which contributed to the sudden advance. The sales fell below 136 ℘ cent. at the hour named, and a fraction lower still at 4 o'clock.

The Foreign Exchanges closed firm last night for the Boston steamer of to-day, but the rise in Gold this forenoon rather lessened the disposition to buy for Saturday's mail, while it created a fresh supply of short-sight bills made against U. S. 5-20s. The 60-day quotation on London is 109¾ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds advanced on the Street to 108¼ for the 5-20s of 1862, and 106¼ for the 1865s, May and November. The new 5-20s and the 7.30 ℘ cents., for which there is a continued investment demand in moderate sums were firm at Tuesday's quotations. Late in the day, the '62s fell back to 107⅞ ℘ cent.

The Railway Speculation was very active. The early transactions were large, and at comparatively steady prices, but at 1 o'clock the market gave way full 1 ℘ cent., and at and after the Second Board the quotations were generally weak. New-York Central from 109¼ in the morning, fell to 108⅜ ℘ cent., and Erie below 65 ℘ cent. There was no marked change in the Miscellaneous Shares.

Considerable feeling is exhibited in Railway circles over the quarrel between Mr. VANDERBILT and the new managers of the New York Central. The loss and delays to the Winter freight traffic will at once be felt by all the North Shore lines to the West, such as the Great Western, of Canada, and Michigan Central, and also the lines with which they connect west of Chicago, as far as St. Josephs, on the Missouri River. The prevailing opinion of the merits of the controversy is rather against Mr. VANDERBILT, but, on the other hand, it is said the difficulty might have been postposed to a more convenient season for the Central by a little extra forbearance with "the Commodore's" way of doing things.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways were a little steadier. The Gold Room very much "at fault" since the flurry of the forenoon. Money worked easy through the day at 7 ℘ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	[illegible]	Northwest	43⅞	42
U. S. 5-20s	107½	107⅝	N. West Pref	81½	79¾
U. S. 7-30s	104¾	104⅝	Rock Island	102¾	101⅜
N. Y. Central	109⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅜	100¾
Erie	65⅝	63½	Cumb'land Coal	83	83
Hudson	127	125	Quicksilver	42⅞	42¾
Reading	104⅝	104	W. U. Telegraph	46¾	46⅞
Mich. Southern	80¼	79⅞	Mariposa Pref	31⅛	30¾
Illinois Central	120	120⅜	Ohio Certificates	26¾	27
Pittsburgh	91	[illegible]	American Gold	134⅞	135⅝
Tennessee 6s	66	65½	Bills on London	109½	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Irving	102
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	125
Phenix	106	People's	115½
Tradesmen's	142½	Market	112
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	110
State of New York	105½	Corn Exchange	120
Commerce	113	Continental	101½
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	110	Commonwealth	108
American Exchange	115	Central National	110
Pacific	165	First National	200
Chatham	140	Fourth National	104½
Bank of the Republic	117	Oriental Bank	130
Bank of N. America	107	City Bank	130
Hanover	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	104	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	89
Erie 1st mort., 1876	106½	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	82½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	89	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	9[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	104	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	98	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	93
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	107	Chic. & R. I. 1st mort.	99¾
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	106	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	8[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85

The Treasury Office received to-day $375,000 for Customs in Gold, and paid out $150,000 for Gold Interest.

The Illinois Central Railroad has resolved that a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of Government tax, be paid on Feb. 1, to the holders of full-paid shares registered on the 19th day of January instant.

The attention of the holders of the first mortgage bonds (due Jan. 20) of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company is called to the advertisement which appears elsewhere in our paper.

The New-York Central and Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a card issued on Tuesday by Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson and Harlem Roads, the public are notified that he will officially recognize no passenger tickets or freight bills over his lines sold or contracted by any other persons or companies than his own agents at his own offices, thus striking at all the Western Roads running in connection with the New-York Central, as well as at the business of the Central itself. Now on this extraordinary fulmination from Mr. VANDERBILT you will suffer me to remark that the New-York Central Railroad Company, recognizing their obligations to the public and to the New-York Legislature, from whom they derive their chartered privileges, are prepared and mean to discharge all the duties which these acknowledged obligations imply. If, therefore, (and most unfortunately,) their Road has been held to certain running arrangements with the Hudson and Harlem, and compelled to acquiesce in terms both illiberal and unprofitable, and altogether repugnant to its true interests, the management, I feel at liberty to say, *now accept this open declaration of war*, as well in self-respect as to test whether they cannot exist, if not increase the dividends of their stockholders, without renewing the hard conditions upon which, to the present time, the Road was made to submit in its connections with Mr. VANDERBILT's lines.

A STOCKHOLDER.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 4,515 bbls. Flour, 560 bags Corn Meal, 125 bushels Wheat, 10,892 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 790 pkgs. Pork, 613 pkgs. Cut Meats, 706 pkgs. Lard, 4 pkgs. Beef, and 346 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and nominal rates for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 508 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio is in request and steady. Other kinds are quiet. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15⅝c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb. The editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have favored us with a copy of their annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States for 1866, showing that the total receipts of the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, were 1,185,858 pkgs., weighing 163,671,798 lbs, against receipts in 1865 of 862,341 pkgs., weighing 133,574,397 lbs., and the total consumption in 1866 was 158,197,696 lbs., against a consumption in 1865 of 128,146,356 lbs., being an increase of 30,051,340 lbs., or nearly 23½ ℘ cent. The statement shows that the import of Coffee into the United States, excepting California and Oregon, in 1866 was 163,671,798 lbs., against an import in 1865 of 133,574,397 lbs., and that the deliveries for consumption in 1866 were 158,197,696 lbs., against a consumption in 1865 of 128,146,356 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of 1866, as compared with that of 1865, of 30,051,340 lbs., or nearly 23½ ℘ cent. While this is a much larger quantity taken by consumers than before in several years, it is still much below the consumption of any of the years previous to 1862 that we have any record of, our compilation extending back to 1851. The decline in the demand since 1861 may be attributed, first, to the rebellion, which cut off a considerable portion of our population from access to the article by the blockade of the Southern ports; and next, to the increased cost caused by levying upon this hitherto free article a duty of 4 cents ℘ lb., imposed on the 6th August, 1862, and increased on the 25th December of the same year to 5 cents ℘ lb., at which it has since remained. The inhabitants of the Southern States have not yet the ability to purchase as freely as before the war, but with that returning prosperity which surely awaits them, the consumption of that section of the country will be very considerably increased over last year, though several years will probably elapse before the quantity needed will amount to from interrupted by the war, is gradually returning 90,000 to 100,000 tons, as in some former times. We notice that the course of trade, so long to its old channels. The imports at New-Orleans were largely increased the past year, while there were also direct imports at Galveston, Mobile, Savannah and Wilmington, N. C.; previous to 1862, a large portion of the West drew their supplies from New-Orleans; the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi which prevailed for the succeeding three years diverted this trade to the ports on the Atlantic, with which communication was had by railway, and with moderate freights on these roads, it is probable that a considerable portion of this business will be retained here, the increased cost of the transportation being in a great degree balanced by the speedier transit. That portion of the mercantile class engaged in this trade at this port have no reason to complain of the business last year, at least, as far as the magnitude of the trade is concerned, the deliveries having been in excess even of the very large consumption of 1865, and much larger than in any previous year in the history of our City, as will be seen by the annexed table:

Deliveries at New-York.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1866	112,793,110	1858	98,156,662
1865	109,209,790	1857	60,892,824
1864	85,896,097	1856	82,674,590
1863	64,607,080	1855	74,919,075
1862	67,564,315	1854	66,847,535
1861	103,800,586	1853	56,681,215
1860	66,885,297	1852	73,546,315
1859	83,700,472	1851	67,818,670

Excluding the Coastwise receipts, we have received at this port over 69¼ ℘ cent. of the whole import of the country. The increased consumption of this port last year was composed almost wholly of small packages of Java, the receipts and consumption of which in 1865 were extremely light. We note also that the packages of this description imported in 1866 were unusually small, one large cargo from Padang averaging only about 32 lbs., while another averaged barely 35 lbs.

Coffee Movements in 1866:

	Bags, &c.	Total, lbs.
Receipts in United States in 1866	1,185,858	163,671,798
Add stock Jan. 1, 1866	128,575	20,262,540
Total supply	1,314,433	183,934,338
Deduct exports in 1866	38,705	5,011,642
Total	1,275,728	178,922,696
Deduct stock Jan. 1, 1867	147,330	20,725,000
Taken for consumption in 1866	1,128,[illegible]	158,197,696
Taken for consumption in 1865	899,1[illegible]	128,146,356
Increase in 1866	229,267	30,051,340

Consumption of the Ports.

Taken from.	1866.	1865.	1864.
New-York	lbs. 111,176,536	109,330,520	81,5[illegible]9,767
New-Orleans	[illegible],981,740	822,500	[illegible]
Baltimore	25,[illegible]	12,65[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Philadelphia	6,989,4[illegible]	3,629,220	8,5[illegible]
Boston	2,082,[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	4,1[illegible]
Other ports	2,[illegible]	219,[illegible]	22[illegible]
Total	lbs. 158,197,696	128,146,356	109,066,70[illegible]
Total, 1865	128,146,356		
Increase in 1866	lbs. 30,051,340		

In the above statement of consumption are included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry. The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past sixteen years:

	Receipts.	Consump'n		Receipts.	Consump'n.
1866..lbs.	163,671,798	158,197,696	1858..lbs.	227,658,198	251,255,698
1865	133,574,397	128,146,356	1857	21[illegible],871,8[illegible]9	172,565,934
1864	145,304,957	109,066,703	1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1863	75,269,417	79,719,641	1855	239,214,533	218,378,287
1862	98,558,680	88,9[illegible]9,911	1854	182,473,853	179,481,683
1861	182,244,627	197,045,786	1853	1[illegible]3,112,300	175,697,790
1860	185,779,639	177,111,923	1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300	1851	216,043,870	184,225,700

Stock of Coffee at all Ports of the United States, Jan. 1, 1867.

At New-York, of Brazil	bags	62,779
At New-York, of Maracaibo		6,436
At New-York, of Laguayra		7,025
At New-York, of Ceylon		6,604
At New-York, of Malabar		4,000
At New-York, of Singapore		1,506
At New-York, of Singapore	mats	1,074
At New-York, of Manilla		2,670
At New-York, of Java		5,000
At New-York, of Java	bags	1,793
At New-York, of Jamaica		1,937
At New-York, of Savanilla		838
At New-York, of Mexican		56
At New-York, of Costa Rica		50
Total at New-York	pkgs	101,778
At Boston—Java, &c.		15,495
At Philadelphia		none
At Baltimore—Brazil		14,576
At New-Orleans—Brazil		8,000
Other ports—Brazil, &c.		7,500
Total	pkgs	147,3[illegible]9
Total weight	lbs	20,725,000
Stock, Jan. 1, 1866		20,262,540
Increase in stock	lbs	462,460

COTTON—Opened tamely but steady; it subsequently attracted more attention at somewhat firmer prices, influenced by the rally in gold. Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,100 bales, against receipts of 3,331 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,181
Receipts last week	15,047
Receipts preceding week	20,957
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	32,850
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	182,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	23,994
Exports since Sept. 1	135,733
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	160,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	843,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	352,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	535,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last have been 6,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 40@$11 50; fair to choice do. do. at $11 50@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 65@$12 45 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 50
Extra State	10 40	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 65	@12 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@17 00

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last, 300 bbls. at $11 80@$14 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour has been inactive at $13@$15 50 for extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand at from $6 40@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules dull and heavy at $2 90@$3 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at declining prices. Sales since our last 27,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 28; and Amber State at $3 05 ℘ bushel. Corn has been unsettled, opening with an improved inquiry at firmer prices, but closing tamely and in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 24,500 bushels, at $1 16@$1 17 for mixed Western, in store, closing at $1 16 in store bid; and $1 06@$1 09 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand and firm. Sales 21,000 bushels, including Canada in bond at about $1 12@$1 13; Western at $1 24@$1 25; and State at $1 27@$1 30. Barley has been in less demand, at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels, part at 92c.@95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 08 for State, and 80c.@82½c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats continue dull and heavy. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 66c.@67½c. ℘ bushel; sales 18,500 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in better request, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 75; Resin at $4 25@$10 00 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3 05; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 20, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack request, but steady, at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 29½c.@32½c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better request at firmer prices, but it closes less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,250 bbls. in lots, at $20 37@$20 87 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 75 for new Western Mess; $19 31@$19 37, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 37, regular way; $16 50@$17 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January, February and March, at $21@$21 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in active request and steady; sales 700 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10 .@12c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is in active demand at firmer rates; sales 1,050 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for new short clear, 10¾c. for long clear, 10¾ .@11c. for short rib, and 10c. for Cumberland Cut; also, 1,250 boxes for February and March delivery, including Cumberland Cut at 9⅝c.; short clear at 10½c.@10⅝c., and short rib on private terms, ℘ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales since our last 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13c. for inferior to very choice old, and 12⅞c.@13[illegible]c. for new, ℘ lb. Sales were also reported of 1,450 tcs. for January and February delivery, sellers' option, part at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been less plenty and in fair demand at 8[illegible]c.@8⅞c. for Western, and 8½c.@9c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef is in good request and steady at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better demand at $31@$34 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 475 tcs. Beef Hams are in fair request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 330 bbls. Butter is in more demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in good request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and quoted rather firmer. Sales since our last 1,500 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@11½c., and 1,070 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at from 13c.@15c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 64,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 138,000 lbs., at 11c.@12¼c.; also 46,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied since our last.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bales cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 45,000 bushels corn at 5½d. by the former, and 6d. by the latter, ℘ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow and 100 tons Oil Cake, at 12s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 14,000 bushels Barley on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, by steamer, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 14,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Rachael Noah, Miss Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—DON PASQUALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian [illegible] CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss [illegible] Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss [illegible] Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss [illegible] Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE PEARL OF SAVOY and SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. UN BALLA MASCHERA, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable news informs us that on Tuesday night the Russian Minister at Vienna gave a dinner to certain Greeks, at which he drank to the welfare of Greece.

Gen. KING, our Minister at Rome, upon request, has removed the American Protestant Church beyond the walls of the city.

There is a very heavy deficiency in the Italian budget.

The Hungarian Diet opposes the order for the reorganization of the army.

It is said that M. THIERS is about to give a dinner to the Opposition of the French Chambers.

The Americans in Paris propose to give a dinner to Mr. BENNETT, of the *Henrietta*. Capt. SAMUELS, Mr. LORILLARD and Col. TAYLOR are on the way home by steamer.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday various petitions were presented and referred. The House amendments to the bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado were agreed to, and the bills, therefore, go to the President. Mr. SUMNER introduced resolutions relative to the coolie trade. Mr. CONNESS offered a joint resolution authorizing ocean mail service between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. A bill, introduced by Mr. GRIMES, to amend certain acts relating to the navy, was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. HOWARD's motion in relation to Mexican affairs was disagreed to. Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice that he should call up the Tariff Bill on Monday next, and hoped to keep it before the Senate until it was disposed of. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. Mr. SUMNER's amendment was discussed, and Mr. COWAN gave some statistics concerning the number of offices in the gift of the President, and the Departments, and the number of changes recently made. Mr. SUMNER replied, and after further debate the Senate adjourned.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the information relating to the disposal of Government bonds, required by the Act of April 12, 1866. Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill was taken up, and Messrs. PAINE, BINGHAM, DAWSON and others spoke upon it. During the latter's remarks, his time having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. DAWSON then finished his speech. The Legislative Appropriation Bill was considered, and various amendments were adopted. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which soon after adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee reported favorably the bill to prevent frauds in the laying out of streets in this City. Notice was given of a bill to exclude from voting those who had aided the rebellion; also, bills to establish the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane, and to grant permission to the Company organized to lay a cable between New-York and France to anchor it on the soil of this State. Bills were introduced relating to injunctions on State officers, and to amend the marriage laws. The Senate having in the Assembly Chamber compared the votes for United States Senator, the President declared Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING elected.

In the House the Putnam County contested seat case was decided in favor of Mr. STEPHEN BAKER. The result of the election of United States Senator having been declared, reports were made from the several Committees. Notice was given of various bills; among them, several relating to matters of local interest and importance. The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Queens County was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York State Military Association met in the Assembly Chamber at Albany last evening. There was a large attendance, and among those present were the Governor and his staff. The annual address was delivered by Gen. GEO. S. BATCHELDER, the Inspector-General of the State. He was received by the large audience with marked approval. It was mainly devoted to an elucidation of the importance of maintaining an educated citizen soldiery. Alluding to the bill now pending in Congress, which proposes to organize two regiments in every Congressional District in the United States, he denounced it as cumbersome in details, and as seeking to centralize military power, taking from the State Governors the powers which belong to them as Commanders-in-Chief, and rendering them mere subordinates to a military bureau at Washington. After the address the Association adjourned until the third Tuesday in January next.

On the afternoon of the 27th ult. the Bar of Windsor County, Vt., received from FRED. BILLINGS, Esq., a fine portrait of Hon. NORMAN WILLIAMS, who has for nearly twenty-eight years held the office of Clerk. Mr. BILLINGS spoke without notes, extemporaneously, and with much feeling and eloquence, recalling and narrating reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of his native State.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention was held at Concord yesterday, and Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR was nominated for Governor. A Concord correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing before the Convention, predicted that if Mr. SINCLAIR, who has run once before, should be nominated, the Republicans will carry the State by more than 10,000 majority.

A sleighing match for $150 took place at the Riverside Trotting Park, Boston, on Tuesday afternoon—mile and repeat. DAN MACE entered *Bay Stallion*, WM. WOODRUFF br. g. *Col. Hanley*, and ROBERT CHAMPLIN, of Chicago, b. g. *Toby Candor*. The contest was very close, and was won by the stallion in two straight heats. Time, 2:54—2:49½.

The Maine Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, but during the discussion in the Senate, it was declared that the Amendment failed to go far enough; that Maine was in favor of giving the colored man the civil and political rights possessed by the white.

HATCH, of Manchester, N. H., who shot himself Sunday evening, was alive on Tuesday, and was attended by Mrs. BATCHELDER, the woman he attempted to kill. The physicians think that his recovery is improbable.

It is stated that the owners of a line of steamers plying between Boston and Bangor have recovered $1,200,000 of the Government for steamboats lost while under Government charters during the late war.

The Nevada Legislature took a vote for United States Senator on Tuesday, but there was no choice. The principal candidates were Messrs. NYE and DELONG.

The number of soldiers who died on the Isthmus from the disease supposed to be cholera, between the 16th and 30th of December last, was twenty-six, and not seventy-six, as printed.

The Alabama Legislature reassembled yesterday, and voted to extend the session beyond the constitutional limit of thirty days.

The West Virginia Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

LOCAL NEWS.

A few days ago motions were made by the counsel for Gen. B. F. BUTLER to transfer five suits now pending against the General in the Supreme Court of this District to the United States Circuit. The motions were argued at considerable length, the counsel for the respective plaintiffs opposing with great zeal the removal of the actions from the State to the Federal Courts; first, for the reason that there was no law for such a proceeding, and, secondly, that there was not as good a prospect of speedy and exact justice for the plaintiffs in the Federal as in the State Courts; especially so as Gen. BUTLER was a party defendant. The arguments of counsel, *pro* and *con*, were published in our columns of the 11th and 12th insts. Yesterday Justice BARNARD rendered his decision, granting the motions, and transferring the actions to the United States Court for trial.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday fourteen cases were disposed of. A number of the prisoners were sent to the State Prison for various terms, from two years and six months to five years. Several pickpockets were among the prisoners whose names adorned the calendar, all of whom were convicted or pleaded guilty.

Capt. CALKINS, of the ship *Energy*, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner OSBORN, the testimony being conclusive that EDWARD DWYER had not been assaulted by the Captain, as was alleged.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the action entitled MARGARET BAUMAN *vs.* HENRY BAUMAN. The custody of the children is awarded to the mother.

WM. L. STONE, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, last evening, the subject being "The Early Newspaper Press of America."

PHILIP GALLAGHER was taken before United States Commissioner BETTS yesterday, charged with the illegal removal of whisky from a distillery, the same not having been inspected.

JOHN MENSCH was taken before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday, charged with perjury. His case was adjourned till next Monday.

Gold advanced to 137 ₩ cent. yesterday, but fell back to 136 ₩ cent. before 3 o'clock. Money easy at 7 ₩ cent. The public funds advanced to 108 ₩ cent. for the 5-20s of 1862. The Railways active, but prices not firm in the afternoon.

Breadstuffs were generally quiet yesterday, and at the close the turn of the market was in favor of buyers. Provisions and Cotton were more freely purchased, and were rather firmer. There was more activity in Groceries. Most other articles were unchanged. A fair business was reported in the ocean freight line, with 538 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Geary on the Political Situation.

The inaugural address of the Governor of Pennsylvania, an abstract of which we published in yesterday's TIMES, derives, perhaps, its chief importance, in so far as it deals with National affairs, from the honorable military record of Gen. GEARY during the war.

Gen. GEARY's services were then sufficiently conspicuous to make his judgment now on current events, of account, aside from the weight which must attach to his views as the elected Chief of a great Commonwealth. In the latter character we should expect him to express possibly with all the warmth and force and pointedness he has done, the feelings and sympathies of the vast constituency he now represents. In the character which he so recently sustained, as a military officer of high grade, we should have been justified in expecting a more judicial survey of certain passing events, and of the exigencies which may often control a really national policy in revolutionary times.

No loyal citizen can fail to sympathize with Gov. GEARY in his eloquent tribute to the loyalty and manhood of the Pennsylvania Volunteers during the long, dark years of rebellion. The country would be ungrateful if it should ever forget what Gov. GEARY recounts—that Pennsylvania "contributed 366,226 volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation, and that nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of her heroes."

If other loyal States did *their* whole duty, as did Pennsylvania, in supporting the national Government with men and means, there was probably no other State thoroughly true to the Union, which, from its geographical position, suffered so much from the rebel invasions. It appeared for a time that its soil should form the decisive battle ground of the opposing forces. And there are many other military authorities, besides Gen. GEARY—including some eminent Confederate Generals—who still hold that the result of the battle of Gettysburgh broke the power of the rebellion. All that Gen. GEARY says, moreover, of the endurance, the fidelity and the sacrifices of the Union armies, east and west, cannot fail to find a hearty response in every part of the country where the issues involved in the struggle are fairly understood, and where loyalty to the nation is held of paramount value to every sectional and local interest. It is where the Governor in his address fails to distinguish between the military and civil policy adopted by the national leaders that, we judge, he will be held as advancing views reflecting on the wisdom and discretion of those who, only a few months ago, were his own military superiors, and whose devotion to the national honor no great party in the country has ever ventured to call in question.

Thus, for instance, while Gen. GEARY is speaking in a general way of the magnitude of the crime of rebellion, he proceeds, perhaps unwittingly, to arraign the judgment of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, sustained as that was, thoroughly and steadfastly, by President LINCOLN. Gen. GEARY says: "I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict *the proper penalties* of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State. It is certainly a morbid clemency and *a censurable forbearance* which fail to punish the greatest crimes known to civilized nations; and may not the hope be reasonably indulged that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion *and controlled the movements of its armies?*"

Such reflections as these, coming from a mere political speculator or from an amateur military officer who had done merely ornamental or hurtful service in the war, would invite no such comment as they do from an officer of Gen. GEARY's practical experience. It would be well enough for a man with Gen. BUTLER's military record to revive the question, either in a formal address or in a random speech, whether Gen. GRANT, acting in accordance with the President's instructions, should have accepted the *parole* of the Confederate Generals, or whether the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-General of the Army are chargeable with "morbid clemency and censurable forbearance" in acting as they did. But such words are hardly those one should expect from the Governor of a great State, who had soberly weighed the character of the struggle in which our army was engaged, and who had done his full part as an active participant therein.

Gen. GRANT had nearly a twelve-months' time to revise his opinion on the whole question of amnesty and *parole*, when he forwarded to the President in March, 1866, his indorsement of Gen. PICKETT's application for pardon, reading thus: "Gen. PICKETT I know personally to be an honorable man; but his judgment prompted him to do what cannot well be sustained; though I do not see how any good, either to the friends of the deceased or by fixing an example for the future, can be secured by his trial now. *It would only open up the question whether or not the Government did not disregard its contract entered into, to secure the surrender of an armed enemy.*" Gen. PICKETT's case was an exceptional one, to which, even by ordinary military construction, the general *parole* might not have been held to apply. He had put under trial, convicted and punished men who were believed to be true to the Union, for desertion from the Confederate ranks. Yet, such was Gen. GRANT's sense of national and military honor, that after the general *parole*, he held that the faith of the Government would be compromised in even bringing him to trial.

It is unfortunate that this deliberate judgment of the General of the United States army should be arraigned by any officer that ever served creditably under him. It is a double misfortune when the arraignment comes from so high an official and so worthy a man as the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Worsted Manufacture and the Tax on Wool.

We alluded incidentally, yesterday, to the folly of the duty imposed on the finer kinds of imported wool, and on the ruinous effect of the duty upon the worsted manufacture of the United States. But the matter will bear more minute notice, as an illustration of the evils and absurdities of the prohibitory system.

For combing or worsted wools, this country has mainly relied upon Canada. Our own farmers grow only an insignificant amount—not more, it is said, than one hundred thousand pounds annually; while Canada grows six millions of pounds, about two-thirds of which entered this country free under the Reciprocity Treaty. The present tariff levies upon these wools specific and *ad valorem* duties, together amounting to about fifteen cents per pound; and this taxation has sufficed, as we have shown, almost to annihilate this branch of our manufacturing industry.

Bad as is this state of things, the pending Senate Tariff Bill aggravates it immensely. Apparently it preserves the existing rates—ten or twelve cents specific, according to quality, and ten per cent. *ad valorem* in addition. These rates apply to wool imported in an unwashed condition. But the Canadian wools are washed before exportation: they are imported scoured and clean; and with regard to these, the bill of Mr. FESSENDEN provides that the duties shall be double or treble (according to quality) the duties levied upon the unwashed article. The Canadian long wool is ranged under the second class, and—as we read Mr. FESSENDEN's bill—comes within the category on which he imposes "three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed." That is to say, the worsted manufacturers, who find themselves brought to the verge of ruin by a duty of about fifteen cents per pound, are to be "protected" by duties ranging from twenty to thirty-six cents specific in addition, and twenty to thirty per cent. *ad valorem!*

Prohibitory folly could hardly go further. For, evidently, the eight millions of dollars which have been invested in the worsted manufacture will be sunk beyond redemption, if the Senate bill become law in its present shape. Many manufactories are closed already; others have waged a tough fight with fate, under the hope that common sense would soon assert its sway in Congress. This preposterous doubling and trebling of the present rates will deprive them of the only remaining chance of recovery. The manufacturers must close; the hands now scantily employed must be turned adrift to seek bread elsewhere; and all in the name of "protection to American industry."

Even should these worsted wools be admitted free under a new arrangement with Canada, or, as Mr. WELLS proposes, subject to a duty of six cents per pound, the worsted manufacture of the United States could not suddenly regain the prosperity it enjoyed prior to last Spring. The heavy duty we imposed on Canada wool has led to the development of the worsted manufacture in that province. We could not now buy the four millions of pounds which we formerly imported, if we would. More than half of the whole product is manufactured into goods within the province, so that not only are our manufacturers deprived of a growing and profitable market, of which they might have had the control, but they are rendered unable for a time to obtain a quantity of the raw material equal to their former demand.

The manufacturer suffers, and does the American farmer profit? Quite the reverse. Inasmuch as our home product of combing wool does not exceed one hundred thousand pounds annually, while our manufacturers consumed about four millions, it is manifest that the imposition of high duties on the Canadian long wool was not required to protect our wool-growers. Their product being of a different quality, it could not suffer from the importation of Canada wool, which is needed for a finer class of manufactures, in the production of which the United States wool is not properly available.

There is no reason why combing wool should not be grown in the United States as well as in Canada. To be grown here, however, our farmers must be encouraged to cultivate certain breeds of sheep, and the best encouragement would be the certainty of a ready sale for every pound grown. But this demand presupposes the continuance and prosperity of the worsted manufacture, the annihilation of which therefore involves the loss to the American farmer of what would otherwise be a certain and profitable market.

British and American Taxation.

In considering our system of taxation it is instructive to compare it with that of the most heavily taxed country in the world—Great Britain; and in doing this we shall follow the example of English statisticians, and reckon five dollars to the pound, for the reason that our burden and loss from an inflated currency are fully equal to the difference between the apparent and real value of the dollar, and thus a tax of three hundred millions of currency is quite as heavy a burden to us as the same sum in gold to Great Britain.

The total revenue of the United States in 1866 from all sources, excepting loans, was $558,030,000. That of Great Britain for the same period was $339,060,000. Our income for the next year, as estimated by Mr. WELLS, will be $455,000,000, or more than $115,000,000 beyond that of the richest nation.

Our revenue derived from external tariff duties in 1866 was $179,045,000; that of Great Britain, from the same source, was $106,380,000. Our estimated income from these duties the next year, is, on Mr. WELLS reduced estimate, $150,000,000, or more than $43,000,000 in advance of Great Britain. From internal taxes we derived last year an income of $310,906,984; that of Great Britain was $195,440,000; while our estimate for next year is $275,000,000, or some $80,000,000 more than arises from the immense taxation of England.

Again, our income tax last year yielded $60,894,135, while a similar British tax would yield, according to good authorities, some $80,000,000.

The average taxation of the United States is reckoned by Mr. WELLS as equivalent to $16 04 currency, or $11 46 gold per capita, supposing our population to be 35,000,000, and assuming the value of the real and personal property of the United States to have increased since 1860 in a proportion sufficient to compensate for all the losses and depreciation from the war, the ratio of taxation to property would be the last year 3.93 per cent. During the same year the same estimated ratio in Great Britain was 0.9 per cent., making our proportion of taxation some *three times* as heavy a burden on property as in Great Britain, so that the British taxes last year, if laid at the same ratio as ours, would have been over one thousand millions of dollars, instead of some three hundred and odd millions.

Again, the sources of taxation in the two countries are strikingly different. Thus in Great Britain, in 1865, 27.6 per cent. of the whole income was derived from taxes on liquors and tobacco—the most justifiable of all objects of taxation—while with us the proportion from this source was only 5.56 per cent.

When we come, however, to our respective taxation for military and naval purposes, and its remarkable reduction, the exhibit is more encouraging to an American.

Thus we have reduced our military expenditure from over a thousand millions of dollars in 1864-5 to an estimated expenditure this year of some $72,000,000, which is not far from the present British rate of outlay for this one branch of the service; while our navy has come down from some $122,000,000 to an estimated cost of some $31,000,000, which is almost half the average cost of the British navy.

This portion of our taxation is certainly more reassuring; but from only this brief and hasty comparison of the two amounts and system of taxation it can be seen how immense is the burden resting on the industry of the country at the present time. Congress must seriously weigh Mr. WELLS' carefully-considered recommendations, and lighten the public burdens instead of increasing them, as we hear they are doing, in the interest of our grasping manufacturers. It would appear that all the judicious recommendations of this commission for lessening taxation are carelessly and hastily passed over by Congress, and the highest protective duties are to be laid on articles used by every man, woman and child in the nation, or such as are in common use; and the only things to be relieved are a few of the articles used as material by the manufacturers.

Mr. WELLS, it will be remembered, recommended a reduction of the manufacturers' tax from five per cent. to three per cent., or a relief of some $31,000,000. We hear nothing of this. He advised an entire removal of internal taxes on bar, plate and sheet iron, and a relief of the steel manufacture, or a reduction of some $1,800,000; also a reduction of the tax on the gross receipts of sugar-refiners from two and a half per cent. to one and a half per cent., as well as other reductions to the amount of some $35,000,000. Various raw materials for manufacture were also to be admitted at low rates.

How far is Congress seriously considering these and similar recommendations of this able and careful Commissioner? Are the great manufacturers and the prohibitionists to have it entirely their own way? Shall not the people—the great class of consumers—be considered?

The result of the present policy, if continued according to the wishes of certain great interests, will be to make a prohibitory tariff—a scale of duties which will absolutely "prohibit" certain branches of industry, and send them to foreign countries as the cheapest place in which to produce and manufacture; and in the meanwhile we, the consumers, must pay for every bounty which is thus offered to a few powerful manufacturers and capitalists.

A SWEEPING MEASURE.—The petition presented to the Senate by Senator SHERMAN, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor from holding office under the Government of the United States, might, under certain circumstances, be worthy of discussion. But as the enactment of a law to this effect would not only deprive the country of many of its most muscular officials, but if applied to the present Congress would deprive a large proportion of orthodox members of their seats, there need be no fear of the petition meeting with a favorable reception.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats have for some time past threatened terrible things, should Congress persist in its reconstruction policy; but thus far without eliciting an approving echo from the South. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, made the boldest bid that has yet been made, in the recent Convention at New-Haven. He called upon the President to resist Congress, and in the event of that contingency promised him the active fighting support of the Northern Democracy. He pointed to civil war as a not remote possibility, declared that this time it would not be confined to the other side of the Potomac, and asserted that ten thousand trains will not be sufficient to convey the Democrats who are prepared to rally to the support of the President. The South, however, takes the matter coolly. Its newspapers refer to Mr. BROOKS' valorous sayings as unconcernedly as though they meant nothing. The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger*, for instance, referring to the belligerent attitude of the Democracy in general and the bellicose language of Mr. BROOKS in particular, begs to decline the invitation to renew the fighting in the following pithy paragraph:

> "Bluffing may be a very good practice in so reckless a game as is now going on, but we beg leave to suggest that if there's going to be any more fighting on this side of the Potomac, we must turn it over to the Northern brethren exclusively, and be counted out. There's so many of them, that only a small population were able to take hand in the war of the rebellion, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that they should be spoiling for another opportunity. Not so with the people on this side of the Potomac. Every man who wanted to fight was provided with the fullest opportunity for the gratification of his appetite, and the result is we want no more just now. We had much rather raise corn, meat and cotton, and do what we can to repair our dilapidated fortunes, than take a hand in any new revolution."

It is plain that the value of Democratic professions, and the trustworthiness of Democratic bluster, are fully understood at the South. The Southern people do not forget that the politicians and the presses who now threaten revolution, also threatened resistance to the measures of the Government for putting down the rebellion. They urged the South to rebel and guaranteed it immunity; but when fighting time came they slunk out of sight, and their Southern dupes and allies were left to face the difficulty. The Macon *Journal* reminds Mr. BROOKS that that game cannot be repeated. Henceforth, the Democrats must fight their own battles—the South complacently looking on. In these circumstances, Mr. BROOK'S generalship and army will be of the Falstaffian sort.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON FOREIGN PICTURES.—It seems to us something new that American "artists" should seek protection by means of a tax on the pictures imported from Europe. The gentlemen who urge this tax assume that the importation of such will be hindered. They are probably mistaken. The purchasers of the productions of Wardour-street, in London, or the purlieus of Dresden and Munich, which are produced by journeymen, who work by the square foot, are not usually sensitive about an odd hundred dollars or so. Nor, as a measure for the encouragement of native talent, is such an impost needed. There is no complaint on the part of those among us who can even imperfectly use a brush as to their prosperity; and as for the higher class of artists, those of whose works Americans are justly proud, it is yet to be learned that they ask or need protection for the fruits of their genius. There may be two classes, however, who do desire protection, and that very heartily. One is of those whose just diffidence as to their own talents and skill, renders them afraid of competition from any source, even if it be of the most wretched specimens of art. The other is of those foreign emigrants to this country who are doing here the journeyman work which we allude to, and who naturally do not wish the market overstocked by the "works" of their coadjutors abroad. Neither of these classes, even need protection, for they can sell all they manufacture, and even were it otherwise, why, so much the better. Art would be fostered, and the general tone of our national school of painting would be elevated in a corresponding degree. It is a fact not agreeable to find the proposition entertained at all, for it is a confession of weakness and shortcoming which was uncalled for. Of course, if a picture is to be appraised as is a sack of wheat, or a bale of cotton, that is another matter; but if not, then the really clever men who are fast creating, if they have not done so already, an American school of painting, will not be gratified to find that a hundred dollar prohibition can be supposed to strike the balance between foreign and their own pictures. Nor, until we see the names of the petitioners, shall we believe that those of our best men have been subscribed thereto.

ENFORCEMENT OF A NEGLECTED LAW.—The fact that the proprietor of a five-story tenement house, in the lower part of the City, has been arrested and held to bail for failing to provide the building with a proper fire-escape, is a cheering sign that we may at last have the law enforced in this matter. The shocking deaths that have occurred within the last year for the want of such appliances, and the constant danger to the lives of tens of thousands of our citizens from the same cause, are assuredly sufficient to compel attention to the subject; but we had not expected to secure it until we obtained further legislation upon the question, and a new style of officers to see to its enforcement. But the prompter action we can get the better for all concerned; and we shall be glad to see the present Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings exercise all the power he possesses to compel the owners of tenement houses to have some regard to the lives of their tenants, and at least to secure them means of escape from a horrible death in case of fire. If our Courts enforce the existing law in an exemplary manner upon one or two offenders, we shall very soon find a general improvement in this class of buildings throughout the City.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN THIS CITY.—Neither on Sunday last, nor upon any subsequent day have the Police found any difficulty in enforcing the stringent provisions of the Excise Law in the City. The arrests for its violation have been very few, though the Police have been exceedingly active in looking up all such cases. Those arrested on Sunday were of the lowest class of dealers, and many of them were unaware of their liabilities in the premises. It looks now, by the work that has been done for the past few days, as though the authorities would soon have the liquor traffic under complete control. So far as the important matter of licenses is concerned, this will certainly be accomplished, and we may expect that the revenues of last year (the first year in which they were worth counting at all) will be largely surpassed by those of the current year. So far as the provisions regulating the hours of business and prohibiting the Sunday sales are concerned, there will be more difficulty and more evasions of the law. There is no doubt that there is justice in the complaint that the law works great hardships in these directions, in a city like New-York. We think respectable druggists might be licensed, on easy terms, to dispense medicinal liquors at all seasons, under proper discretion.

GOOD INCOME FOR A DULL YEAR.—Government has derived over $175,000,000 from Internal Revenue in the six months and a half which have elapsed since the commencement of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1866. This gives an average week revenue from excises alone of nearly $6,300,000, or equal to a yearly aggregate of about $328,000,000, against the estimate of $285,000,000 for the whole year, made by Commissioner ROLLINS in his last annual report. It will be remembered that the official returns of the aggregate receipts from excises for each of the last three fiscal years were as follows: 1864, $117,145,748 52; 1865, $211,129,529 17; 1866, $310,906,984 17.

AN ANNUAL TROUBLE.—As usual at this season, there is a great deal of trouble experienced in getting across the North and East Rivers on account of the ice. Why there should be no attempt to provide a remedy, seems surprising, when it is remembered that there is one which could be made available. The employment of an ice-boat on each river to break up the ice and to clear the slips would compass the whole matter, and at an expense, which if divided by the various companies, would be but trifling. The use of these boats upon the Canadian rivers is found to be very successful, so that the suggestion for their adoption here is a practical one. There ought to be no necessity for the suggestion at all, and there would not be if the ferry owners were alive to their responsibilities. Nor is it very creditable to the travelers on these great routes, that year after year they confine the expression of their vexation to parlor conversations upon the way they are used by this or that company or its agents.

SECRET JOURNALISM IN HUNGARY.—It has just been ascertained that a weekly journal is printed, published and circulated in Hungary secretly, neither its writers, publishers, nor even the place of publication being known, and all the efforts of the Austrian Government to ferret them out have up to the latest dates proved fruitless. A series of the first few numbers have reached Paris, and it is said in the *L'Indépendance Belge* that those who understand the Magyar language declare this journal to be written very forcibly and with great spirit; that it treats the situation from a radical stand-point, and must evidently be the combined work of some of the best minds of the country. It is also asserted that it is beginning to have weight and influence among the people.

A Handsome Gift.

The Princeton (N. J.) *Standard* contains a letter from LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., of this City, to Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, President of the Princeton College, inclosing $5,000 in United States bonds, the interest of which is to be devoted annually to the presentation of medals to the graduating Senior "who shall be declared by vote of his classmates to be the *first gentleman* of his class." This is a novelty in college discipline, but Mr. JEROME gives some very good reasons, which, at least, commend it to general consideration. It may not be quite safe to leave to the members of a class, without restriction, the decision of the question who *is* the "first gentleman" in the class, as their standard of judgment may not be in all cases precisely what it should be,—but with a proper veto power in the hands of the Faculty, in cases of improper choice, the selection may very wisely and safely be left to the members of the class. It seems clear that the object sought by Mr. JEROME is eminently entitled to favor, and the mode he has suggested as little open to objection as any that can be devised.

The Trustees have very properly received Mr. JEROME's donation as a generous and intelligent manifestation of interest in his *Alma Mater*. The following is the letter, followed by the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND AND TUTOR: I send you, by politeness of my friend Judge FIELD, $5,000 of United States 6 per cent. bonds.

I shall be obliged if you will arrange that the interest on these bonds may be annually expended in the purchase of a medal, to be awarded to the graduating Senior who shall be declared by a vote of his classmates to be the *first gentleman* in his class.

I know you are surprised, dear Doctor, at the novelty of this request, but you will be still more so when I tell you that you are the cause of it. I have not forgotten the remark you made upon a certain occasion to my class: *"Young gentlemen, with all your getting I advise you to get a little manners."* I am right then to offer a premium to carry out your views.

I think the most pressing necessity of Young America just now is the article you recommended. We have plenty of science and are pretty well up considering our years in art, but our manners I must say are rather rough. If the trifle I offer shall have the effect to stimulate the young gentlemen under your charge to improvement in this respect, I shall feel that I have done them and the country a service.

The character of a gentleman I consider within the capacity of all—at least it requires no extraordinary intellect. *A due regard for the feelings of others* is, in my judgment, its foundation.

In regard to the manner of the election I leave that entirely to you. The President should decide, I think, in case of a tie. I know the ancient prejudice that existed between the two Societies, and possibly that may somewhat embarrass you. In my day a "Whig" would sooner think of cutting off his right hand than vote for a "Clio" and *vice versa*. This feeling may continue to run as strong. If it does, I would suggest that each society be required to elect and the President decide between them.

I think very often of Princeton. The scenes of that lovely spot are fresh upon my memory as though they had occurred but yesterday. My two brothers who graduated before me—you remember what noble good men they were—are both dead. ALLEN is buried in Princeton. AARON died in Montgomery—or rather at the mineral springs, in Alabama.

I shall ever regard Princeton with the deepest interest and affection; and among the many friends I meet there, none can be remembered with higher regard and respect than yourself.

I am, ever faithfully and gratefully yours,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the College of New-Jersey:

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19, 1866.

The President of the College laid before the Board a communication from LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., of New-York, that he was ready to place in the hands of the President the sum of $5,000—the interest of which is to be appropriated annually to the purchase of two medals, or other proper testimonials, to be presented to members of the graduating class; therefore, it was

Resolved, That the gift of Mr. JEROME be accepted; that the thanks of the Board be tendered to him for the interest thus manifested by him in his *Alma Mater*, and that it be referred to the President of the College, Rev. Dr. HODGE and Chancellor GREEN to arrange with Mr. JEROME the details of the plan by which the intentions of his generous gift can be best carried out.

A true copy.
E. R. CRAVEN,
Clerk of the Board.

Another Fire in Elmira—Loss $15,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A fire broke out about midnight on Tuesday night in the clothing-store of ISADORE PECHNER, on Water-street, and extended to the next store east, occupied by W. T. GILBERT for boots and shoes. The buildings were three stories in height, the second and third floors being occupied by Mme. DUBOIS, Miss BRINK and Mrs. BORDON as family living rooms. These occupants barely escaped with their lives, losing all their furniture, clothing and valuables. The buildings were totally consumed. They were owned by Judge DUNN and H. B. LOCKE. The insurance on buildings and entire contents was about [illegible] from $15,000 to $20,000. The occupants of the buildings sustained losses by hasty [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reconstruction in the House—Mr. Stevens' Bill—Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, Opposes It—Mr. Bingham Makes an Eloquent Speech—Remarks of Mr. Dawson—Nebraska and Colorado Admitted by the Senate—Financial—Fortifications—Receptions—Personal, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The subject of reconstruction was discussed in the House to-day, Mr. STEVENS' bill to reorganize the Southern State Governments being brought up for action. That bill recognizes the existing State Governments as valid until altered, and authorizes a Convention of delegates, to be elected by all male citizens twenty-one years of age in each State, to form a Constitution which, if approved by Congress and ratified by the people, shall take effect. No Constitution shall be presented to Congress which does not extend equal rights to all races. Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, opened the debate by a very bitter attack on Mr. STEVENS for proposing to recognize the existing State Governments as valid; he denounced him as sharing the guilt and crime of the President, and as false to every principle of liberty and justice. Mr. PAINE is a Radical of the most extreme type, and this attack upon the Radical leader was wholly unexpected, and Mr. STEVENS did not receive it with entire complacency. Whether Mr. PAINE's sentiments are shared by any considerable number of the Radicals I do not know, but Mr. ASHLEY's substitute for Mr. STEVENS' bill proposes to declare all the laws and all the acts of the existing Governments null and void, and this will probably receive the support of the extreme Radical wing. Mr. PAINE's language toward Mr. STEVENS was as severe and unmeasured in its denunciation as is often heard in Congress. His speech was followed by one equally severe upon the principles and provisions of Mr. STEVENS' bill, but much more respectful toward him personally, from Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches heard in the present Congress. He denounced the bill as violating the spirit of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and as at war with the pledge which that Amendment virtually holds out to the South, and which received the support of the Reconstruction Committee, Mr. STEVENS himself included. He declared his belief that the rebel States had forfeited all claim to share in the National Government by their rebellion, and that all the powers of government rested in the hands of the loyal States, three-fourths of which might ratify any constitutional amendments they pleased. Nor could the Supreme Court interfere with this, because the question was political and not judicial, and therefore beyond their jurisdiction; but those States are still States and within the Union, and Mr. STEVENS' bill proposed to blot out rights which still belong to them as such; their people were still citizens and entitled to the rights of citizens; but the bill declares that they have lost their citizenship, which can only be restored to them by the action of Congress. Mr. BINGHAM denounced the attempt to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces and their people as conquered subjects, and urged a policy of magnanimity and generosity as alone worthy of a great and Christian people. He maintained that this Government exists only through the action of the people under State Governments, and protested against the evident purpose to crush the States and render them the mere subjects of Federal power. Mr. BINGHAM is one of the ablest debaters in Congress. He speaks with uninterrupted fluency and with great rapidity. His language is scholarly, his sentences polished, and his whole manner graceful and earnest even to enthusiasm. His voice is pleasant, though not very strong, and he speaks without notes and always with effect. He characterized Mr. ASHLEY's bill as simply a bill of anarchy, sweeping away all protection for life and property, and plunging the whole South into hopeless and chaotic misery. He urged the reference of the bills to the Reconstruction Committee, in order that they might be further considered. His speech was heard with great attention and produced marked effect. It indicates a division of opinion in the Republican ranks which may have important consequences. Mr. STEVENS was a good deal annoyed by the onset made upon him, and does not hesitate to attribute Mr. BINGHAM's course to a desire for a judicial appointment. But no one who knows Mr. BINGHAM gives the slightest weight to such a suggestion, and Mr. STEVENS himself probably does not believe it. Mr. DAWSON, Democrat from Pennsylvania, followed with a written speech on reconstruction, regarded from the Democratic stand-point, when the debate closed for the day.

THE NEW STATES.

Quite unexpectedly to every one the Senate promptly took up the Nebraska and Colorado bills this morning and passed them with equal promptness, thus concurring in the amendment made in the House yesterday. Nebraska passed by yeas 28, nays 14—just two-thirds; Colorado by yeas 27, nays 12. Though really not so strong as Nebraska, the passage of which by two-thirds in each House, in the event of a veto, is now regarded as quite probable. Of Colorado there is less chance. Senator EDMUNDS was the only Republican voting against the bills this morning.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day further considered Mr. RANDALL's bill creating a sinking fund and providing for the gradual withdrawal of the National Bank circulation, but came to no conclusion. The Committee is perfecting this important measure with a great deal of care, and it will give rise to a very marked contest if it ever reaches the House. The Ways and Means Committee are steadily at work on the Tax Bill and have obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. It is not probable, however, that they will agree upon any material reduction of internal taxation, especially in view of the possibility of the success of a high tariff. The income tax will not be modified at all, and the tax on whisky will hardly be reduced below $1, which, it is hoped, will tend to increase instead of diminishing the revenue.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House took up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill at the conclusion of the debate on the Reconstruction Bill, and completed its consideration in Committee of the Whole, and passed it to a third reading, when an adjournment took place. The bill was not materially changed from the form in which it was reported. Several small appropriations were stricken out, including the $10,000 subsidy to the Overland Telegraph Company.

ESTIMATES FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The following are the estimates of the Engineer Department of the appropriations necessary for the repair, maintenance and completion of the various Government fortifications in the State of New-York for the current year. Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, $30,000; Fort Niagara, near mouth Niagara River, $100,000; Fort Ontario, Oswego, $50,000; Fort Montgomery, outlet Lake Champlain, $60,000; Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, 120,000; fort at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, $100,000; [illegible] Governor's Island, [illegible] New-York [illegible] pairs and modifications of Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, South Battery, Fort Wood, Fort Gibson and Fort Lafayette, $300,000; Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., $150,000.

MR. GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GREELEY had an interview with the President to-day of about an hour's duration, in which he urged upon Mr. JOHNSON the adoption of his, Mr. GREELEY's, peculiar political views, especially the amnesty and suffrage proposition.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

The New-Orleans Riot Committee finished the examination of Gen. BAIRD to-day. His testimony embraces many facts not included in his report to the War Department, and he has been the most important witness yet before the Committee.

TRIAL AT THE MINT.

The President has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners to attend at the annual trial of the Pyx at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, on the 11th day of February next: Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Washington; Prof. JOHN TORREY, New-York; Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, New-York; Prof. J. H. ALEXANDER, Baltimore; Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH, New-Haven; Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, Philadelphia; Prof. CHAS. M. WETHERELL, Bethlehem, Penn.; WM. S. APPLETON, Boston, Mass.; Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Princeton, N. J.

SPECIMENS OF ORES FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The interests of our country at the Paris Exposition received a new impulse to-day by the exhibition of the Sergeant-at-Arms' room of the House of Representatives, of two magnificent specimens of silver ore, chloride and ruby, from the Oughee District of Idaho, weighing about 200 pounds, and heavily charged with the precious metal. They are brought here under the auspices of the United States Commission by Prof. EGGLESTON of the school of mines of Columbia College, New-York. He will professionally explain their value before the Committees of the House and of the Senate, who are to meet specially for the purpose to-morrow and the following day. This effective visible demonstration will be accompanied by full explanations from Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, United States Commissioner to Paris, who is here actively urging the additional legislation needed to give proper effect to the preparations for fully showing the resources of our country at the coming exposition. These superb specimens, claimed to be among the finest in the world yet discovered, will leave here for Paris on Saturday next.

FASHIONABLE RECEPTIONS.

The receptions held to-day by the ladies of the families of Secretary STANTON, Secretary McCULLOCH, Secretary BROWNING, Postmaster-General RANDALL and Speaker COLFAX were well attended by distinguished strangers and the *elite* of the city. The gay season has fairly commenced, and for several weeks to come receptions and levees will be quite numerous. The first public reception of the President and the second of Speaker COLFAX occur to-morrow night.

PERSONAL AFFAIRS.

Among matters personal it may be noticed that Secretary SEWARD and THADDEUS STEVENS, side by side in the seat of the latter, enjoyed a cosy and friendly chat in the House this afternoon, the circumstance attracting unusual attention from both House and galleries, though there may be really nothing unusual in it. And that HORACE GREELEY, JOHN MINOR BOTTS and A. J. HAMILTON formed an interesting trio on a sofa in another part of the Hall. That Speaker COLFAX has been out of the Chair for nearly two days, owing to hoarseness and a sore throat, but is improving; that Senator WILSON and wife have returned from Natick, whither they went with the remains of their only son; that Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, Senator elect from New-York, arrived this evening, and received the congratulations of a large number of friends. That among the arrivals in the city to-day are Gov. ORR, of South Carolina; Hon. D. J. MORRELL, Member of Congress elect from Pennsylvania; Gov. J. WARD and J. C. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey; Gen. POPE, United States Army, and Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, of Wisconsin; GEORGE T. CURTIS, and FITZ JOHN PORTER, of New-York, VIVUS W. SMITH, of Syracuse, and GEORGE ASHMUN and C. A. CHAPIN, of Springfield, Mass.; that Gen. SICKLES, who has been here for several days, will return to Charleston on Saturday; that Hon. JOHN R. ALLEY and Hon. OAKES AMES, Representatives from Massachusetts, have gone on a trip to New-Orleans, and that the hotels are overflowing and the city is very full of visitors.

Removals and Appointments to Office—South Carolina—Iron and Steel Makers in Convention—Revenue Affairs—Mexican Matters—A Letter from Secretary Seward—Capture of Guadalajara—Contract for Indian Goods.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

It appears from the semi-official statement of Senator COWAN in debate to-day, that the total number of removals since the adjournment of the Senate last July was 446 out of a total number of appointments of 2,334. Of the 21 changes made in the Department of the Interior, 17 were made by the present Secretary, one of them having been for "official misconduct." Of the 197 removals in the Post-office Department, 120 were for political reasons. The number of nominations for appointment in the civil service sent to the Senate from the commencement of the present session to January 14, inclusive, is 357. Five nominations for civil appointments have thus far been acted on.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the facts concerning the killing of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the discharge of those convicted of crime, are nearly ready to make their report. They to-day examined Major-Gen. SICKLES.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

The American Iron and Steel Association is now holding its annual meeting in Washington. This Association is composed of nearly all the manufacturers and wholesale dealers engaged in the iron-trade throughout the country, and at this meeting nearly all the States are represented. The annual report was presented, which embraces a large amount of statistical information. The manufacturers generally report the trade as depressed, owing to their inability to compete with foreign manufacturers, the present tariff laws operating against their interests.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had another meeting to-day, to mature the bill heretofore introduced by Representative RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, having in view the creation of a sinking fund and the substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes.

GEN. SEDGWICK IN MATAMORAS—LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following letter was addressed by Secretary SEWARD to Minister ROMERO on the 7th of December:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th of December, in which you allude to a late proceeding of Gen. SEDGWICK in taking possession of Matamoras, and holding it for a few hours. I have to inform you in reply that the proceedings of Gen. SEDGWICK was not only without authority from this Government, but is understood by this department to have been in violation of the orders of his military superiors, that as soon as it came to their knowledge the proceeding was disallowed and countermanded, and that Gen. SEDGWICK was thereupon suspended from command and subjected to discipline. I am unable to write with precision upon this subject, for want of full information, but I think there is sufficient grounds for believing that Gen. SEDGWICK's error was committed under pressing importunities from persons residing in Matamoras, amenable to the Government of Mexico; and that his indiscreet proceeding was regarded by him as favorable to that Government, instead of being injurious to it or likely to give offence.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you my assurances of the highest consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c.

THE CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA.

The Mexican Minister received to-day a copy of the following official report from Gen. FRENNO, confirming the capture of Guadalajara by the national forces of the Republic:

CHARCAS, Dec. 17, 1866—8 A. M.

Citizen Juan Bustamanti, Governor of San Louis Potosi:

DEAR SIR AND ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received the happy intelligence that the City of Guadalajara has been occupied by Gen. TYNACIO PARRA, who first obtained a victory near that city. This intelligence has been sent to Gen. MIGUEL AUSEA, who inclosed to me the official report and the manifestoes of the victorious officer.

Please transmit this by an Express Messenger to Saltillo and Monterey, and you are authorized to send a copy of this letter. Yours, &c.,

G. FRENNO.

[True Copy.]

MATCHUALA, Dec. 27, 1866.

JUAN BUSTAMANTI.

Mr. ROMERO received also official intelligence that the City of Aquascalientes was occupied by Gen. GERNEZ PERTUGUAL, of the Republican army on the 25th ultimo.

THE CONTRACT FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The investigations which has been in progress by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, with regard to the subject of the late contract for furnishing goods to the Indians, are at an end. Commissioner BOGG, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has made his defence before the Committee, whose report will probably be forthcoming within a short time. It is claimed by the friends of the Commissioner that the evidence elicited has proved nothing to the detriment of the Bureau. The goods which were chosen for the Indians were all of American manufacture and of American materials, the Commissioner expressing himself in strenuous opposition to the purchase of foreign articles for supplying the American Indians.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill suspending the payment of money to persons claiming the labor or service of colored volunteers or drafted men.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing that 30,195 acres of the public lands were disposed of in November and December last at the following local offices: In November, at the Olympia, Washington Territory, and Rosenburgh offices, 1,748 acres and 10,151 acres, respectively; and at Junction City, Kansas, and Bayfield, Wis., offices, 11,187 acres and 7,079 acres, respectively. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement, under the Homestead Law. The aggregate of cash sales amounted to $9,603.

CONTRACT.

The contract for purchasing the waste paper from the Post-office Department has been awarded to GEORGE HILL and THOMAS LUCAS, of Washington, D. C.

STEAMER ASHUELOT.

Commander FEBIGER reports to the Navy Department under date of the 12th of November last, the arrival of the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, under his command, at the harbor of Singapore, from whence she would sail for Hong Kong. Her officers and crew are reported all well.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

During the debate on the Reconstruction Bill, Major-Gen. SICKLES occupied a seat on the floor for a short time, and when the Appropriation Bill was up in Committee the Secretary of State came in and occupied a seat beside Mr. STEVENS.

TRANSPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued the following circular concerning the transportation of spirits in bond:

Under former statutes and regulations, if a person who had executed a bond for the transportation of distilled spirits to a bonded warehouse, and paid the amount of tax due upon such spirits to the Collector holding the bond, such payment was sufficient to warrant the cancellation of the bond. It is, however, so clearly the intention of the Act of July last that all spirits removed under transportation bond shall be deposited in bonded warehouses, and the statute so explicitly declares the forfeiture of all spirits which shall be found elsewhere than in bonded warehouses, not having been removed therefrom in pursuance of law, that it is believed to be no longer necessary to tolerate this practice; at the same time it would be regarded as oppressive if seizure should be made of spirits which were placed in the market without going into the warehouse, where the shipper had been in the habit of making this disposition of spirits and of cancelling his bond by the payment of the tax. Collectors will therefore notify all persons who may hereafter execute bonds for transportation of spirits to bonded warehouse, that such spirits will be seized if found elsewhere than in transit to the warehouse for which a permit is issued; and Collectors will seize all spirits which may be found in their respective districts branded for transportation, and which are evidently not in regular course of transit to the proper warehouse, unless it shall appear to their satisfaction that the transportation was commenced prior to the 20th inst. The sooner all distillers and persons engaged in the practice and sale of distilled spirits are made aware that only those spirits which have been regularly withdrawn from the warehouse upon payment of the tax, can be regarded as legitimate objects of traffic, the better will it be for the interests of the Government and of all honest distillers. Collectors will also notify all persons who may hereafter execute transportation bonds, that in no event will the bonds be cancelled except upon proof of the receipt into the proper warehouse, or proof of some special circumstance which have rendered a literal compliance with the conditions of the bond impossible.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Quiet Times—The Election of United States Senator—New-York City Business—Contested Seat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Very little has occurred to-day in either branch of the Legislature beyond what is contained in the telegraphic abstract of the proceedings. As provided for in the joint resolution passed some days ago, the Senate and the Assembly met in joint session at noon to-day, and the presiding officer of each House announced its vote for United States Senator. As these were found to agree upon the name of ROSCOE CONKLING, that fact was announced, a simple record made of it, the Senate returned to its own Chamber, and ROSCOE CONKLING became the legally elected Senator from the State of New-York for six years from the 4th of March next.

The slight asperity of feeling which has arisen upon this question has subsided, and the prevailing sentiment now is that the State of New-York has sent its fittest representative to the National Council.

NEW-YORK CITY AFFAIRS.

The attention of the Legislature will probably be speedily turned to the various measures affecting the Metropolitan Police District. A whole brood of bills have been noticed or introduced to this end, but many of them will probably never be heard of again. Of those having any vitality I will endeavor to keep you duly apprised.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY has a bill now before the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, vesting in the Central Park Commissioners the control and custody of all the grounds, parks and public squares in the City of New-York, and directing the Police Commissioners to enforce all rules and regulations made by said Central Park Commissioners for the government of said parks, squares, &c. The parks, &c., referred to in the bill, are Madison-square, Stuyvesant-square, Union-place, Abingdon Park, Mission Park, park on Grove-street, Mount Morris-square, Washington-square, Hamilton-square, Reservoir-square and Distributing Reservoir, Bowling-green, the Battery, Duane-street Park and Park-avenue. The care and preservation of all public monuments, and of the grounds about them, are included in this grant of power. All power and authority now vested in the Street Commissioner's Department, the Common Council, or any other branch of the City government in relation to such parks and places, and the fences, sidewalks and curbstones surrounding the same, are transferred to the Central Park Commissioners. The Bureau of Roads and the Bureau of Lands and Places are abolished, and their powers transferred to said Central Park Commissioners. The City Hall Park is left in charge of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty as at present.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs have set this bill down for consideration on Tuesday afternoon next.

In the Assembly Mr. GRIDLEY's bill providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners of markets has been finally reported by the Committee on Cities, and will have early consideration.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The Assembly has been occupied during the last two days mainly with the consideration of a contested seat case, that of STEPHEN BAKER, Republican, against LOUIS H. GREGORY, Democrat, from Putnam County. In this case it appears that the County Canvassers, of whom Mr. GREGORY himself was one, saw fit to reject a number of votes for "S. BAKER," and thus awarded the return to GREGORY. As this course was against law and precedent, the Assembly reversed the decision of the Canvassers, and gave the seat in question to Mr. BAKER. There are two other seats in controversy, which cannot be so summarily disposed of.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent frauds in the opening and laying out of streets in New-York.

Authorizing the establishment of a High-school in Syracuse.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STANFORD—To authorize Cemetery Associations to take additional lands, when needed, as lands are now secured under the Railroad Act.

By Mr. T. MURPHY—To incorporate the Buffalo City Railroad Company. It authorizes GEORGE W. BULL and others to lay railroad tracks in most of the principal streets of Buffalo.

By Mr. LENT—To authorize Joint Stock Fire and Marine Insurance Companies to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the law respecting the powers and duties of State officers. It provides that injunctions restraining State officers from the performance of their duties shall issue from the Supreme Court only at a general term and sitting in the district where the officer is located; also, that all such cases shall have preference on the Court Calendar, and be defended by the Attorney-General or counsel appointed by the Governor.

By Mr. KLINE—To amend the law relative to marriages. This bill declares marriages between parents and children, including grand parents and grand children, of every degree, between uncle and neice, aunt and nephew, and brothers and sisters of the half, as well as full blood, incestuous and void. This declaration to extend to illegitimate as well as legitimate children and relations.

Mr. SESSIONS introduced a bill to make the law relative to wrecks applicable on the lakes; also, a bill giving Legislative Committees power to punish witnesses for contempt.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At noon the Senate proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, to compare votes for United States Senator, and on returning the President announced that ROSCOE CONKLING had been elected.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The Putnam County contested seat case was taken up. After a lengthy discussion, the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was adopted by 72 to 41, awarding the seat now held by LOUIS H. GREGORY, Democrat, to STEPHEN BAKER, Republican.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock the Senate and Assembly met in Joint Convention in the Assembly Chamber, for the purpose of comparing the vote of the two Houses with reference to the election of a United States Senator. The records of the two Houses were read, as published yesterday, when the Lieutenant-Governor declared ROSCOE CONKLING elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The Joint Convention was then dissolved.

REPORTS.

By Mr. STILES—In relation to savings banks.

By Mr. RICE—To legalize the acts of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Courtland; also, to incorporate the New-York Mutual Benefit Piano-forte Society.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To abolish the office of Inspector of Gunpowder and other Combustible Materials in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BALLARD—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to depositions.

By Mr. BRUCE—A resolution relative to the tariff, heretofore published.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH dissented.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to lay the resolution on the table to be printed. Agreed to.

By Mr. PARKER—To amend section five of the general Railroad law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PARKER—To amend the charter of Auburn.

By Mr. JULIAND—Providing that the Commissioners of Excise shall meet on the third Monday of March instead of the third Tuesday of May.

By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the Poughkeepsie Water Company.

By Mr. WEED—For the better management of certain corporations, and for the better protection of the interests of small stockholders.

By Mr. WILBER—To authorize the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money.

By Mr. BURROWS—For enlarged locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To increase the salary of School Commissioners.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To establish a Metropolitan District and Board of Wharves and Piers therein.

By Mr. SIGERSON—For building a public market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—Authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad to extend their tracks.

By Mr. WEED—To punish bribery and corruptions at elections, to punish fraudulent voting, and to repeal sections 4 and 6 of chapter 4, title 7, part 1 of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. ARCHER—To amend the game laws.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Queens County. Adjourned.

STATE MILITARY CONVENTION.

Proposition to Have a General Encampment—Appointments of Major-Generals—The Military Code—Various Resolutions—Permanent Organization—Evening Session—Address and Adjournment.

From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock.

Capt. HEATH introduced a resolution in favor of the introduction of the *Army and Navy Journal* among the National Guard. Carried.

Col. REID offered a resolution asking the Commander-in-Chief to order a general encampment in the Summer of 1867. Adopted.

Capt. REID offered a resolution that the Legislature be requested to make a law granting the use of a part of the Central Park in New-York to the National Guard for parades and drills. Adopted.

Col REID introduced a resolution that so much of the report of 1866 as reflects on the character of Col. FAIRCHILD be stricken out. Laid on the table for the present.

Col. THOMPSON offered a resolution that the Commander-in-Chief be requested, in appointing Major-Generals, to select those only who have been members of the National Guard.

Col. CARR opposed the motion.

Gen. BROWN supposed that this was too much a local matter, and that it did not become this Association.

Gen. BROWN then took the Chair temporarily, and Col. CONKLING addressed him. He said that it was well known that there were several vacancies in the National Guard, and some persons had already had aspirations for the places. Our opinion might be construed by the friends of these persons as taking sides. There was another reason. It did not look like respect to a commanding officer, especially as when, in this case, the officer was one who was already versed in military matters, and was quite as well able to judge of the availability of the persons who should be appointed. He was not prepared to call this insubordination, but it was not showing proper respect.

Col. CONKLING then resumed the chair, and the question was put to vote and lost.

Lieut. HOLMES, of the Committee on Military Code, submitted a report. The report was received and the Committee discharged.

Col. THOMPSON made a minority report, differing from so much as relates to the Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The first clause was taken up, transferring the control of the Brigade Inspector to the Brigadier-General, instead of making him particularly irresponsible. Adopted.

The Committee reported adversely to a resolution appropriating $250 to a battalion of infantry, $800 to each battalion of cavalry or artillery, and other sums of money to such other organizations as shall exist in the State. Confirmed.

Favorably to an amendment abolishing Division Inspector and substitute an Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. THOMPSON said this provision was entirely unnecessary.

The motion was lost.

The next two clauses removed several officers of inspection from the Inspector-General's Department to the Adjutant-General's Department. Adopted. The succeeding provision was that each brigade should have a Brigade Inspector, ranking as Major. Adopted. Another clause to give $2 for each day's parade or service, was carried.

The question of Col. FAIRCHILD was then taken up, and Col. MASON moved to postpone it until such time as the Colonel should appear here. We want the books and papers, and he hoped that he would produce them.

Col. REID said that we had gone beyond our province in criticizing and condemning the character of Col. FAIRCHILD.

Lieut. BEADLE remarked that the question had for three years been unsettled. It was now time it should be done.

A long discussion followed on the merits, and the matter was then postponed.

Col. BENNETT offered a resolution that in the opinion of this Association the pay of officers of the National Guard serving on Courts-martial should be the same as that of the regular army.

Gen. ASPINWALL and Col. CLARK opposed the resolution, after which the question was put, and the motion was lost.

Gen. ASPINWALL wished to inquire whether it was the practice in the rural districts, when there was a vacancy in the office of Colonel, for the staff officers, who held over until the appointment of a new commander, to be entitled to a vote on the question?

Col. PEEK said that in his district they did, and Col. BENNETT said that in his brigade they did not.

Col. MASON replied that the question was plain. The law says that the commissioned officers shall vote for Colonel, and no one will deny that adjutants and other staff-officers are commissioned. There is, then, no question. Staff-officers have a right to vote.

Gen. ASPINWALL offered a resolution that staff-officers should not vote at any time, and said that anything which tended to protect the men should be done. He had known cases where Colonels had been elected by a staff, and contrary to the views of the line. Officers should learn that they should be exposed to this when elected. He desired to have uniformity. Laid on the table.

Col. CLARK presented a resolution that we recommend that staff officers should be prevented from voting for their respective chiefs.

Col. REID objected to this as unconstitutional, and it was laid on the table.

Col. HULL offered a resolution that some measures be adopted to procure an appropriation of half a million of dollars for the National Guard. Adopted unanimously.

Capt. HEATH offered a resolution that the members of this Convention be appointed a Committee to confer with the Constitutional Convention in regard to military matters. This was objected to by Gen. ASPINWALL, who said that the members would be held responsible, and as they were gathered from so many different parts of the State, nothing would be done. At the conclusion the vote was taken, and the question was carried.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the names of officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
Vice-Presidents—First, Col. C. H. Thomson; Second, Col. John C. Bennett; Third, Col. Geo. Beach; Fourth, Gen. E. A. Brown.
Treasurer—Capt. H. Heath.
Recording Secretary—Capt. F. A. Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Col. A. Wagstaff, Jr.
Chaplain—Rev. C. E. Hewes.

On ballot, the foregoing officers were unanimously elected.

The Secretary made a report that from $250 to $300 were required for pecuniary deficiencies. Numbers could find an opportunity to subscribe to this fund at his desk.

A thousand copies were ordered to be printed of the proceedings, with by-laws in addition.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

A Committee of the National Guard, consisting of three, was ordered to be appointed to confer with the Military Committees of the House and Senate, in relation to the measures as passed by this body. Gen. ASPINWALL, Col. WAGSTAFF and Col. THOMSON were appointed such Committee.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President, Treasurer and Secretary, and a resolution was passed that each member should specially confer with the members of the Legislature from his district in reference to the passage of such laws as the Guard may require.

An amendment to the Constitution was noted, for increasing dues, and a recess was taken to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 16—9 P. M.

The Association reassembled at 7:30 o'clock in the Assembly Chamber. The hall was well filled and there was a large number of spectators. The Chaplain offered prayer. He was followed by Brig.-Gen. GEORGE S. BATCHELER, Inspector-General of the State, in an address occupying over an hour in delivery. He said that Democracies seemed to be opposed to that condition required for a good military force, and we should investigate the causes which led to this belief. The error had come from the Old World, and was analagous to that feeling which denounced our Republic. The people rule here, and they form the armies which are the guardians of our liberties. All nations recognize the necessity of military organizations, and that country is strongest which can turn out the most soldiers. In a republic the citizen and the soldier should be identical. In New-York there are fifty thousand of these heroes, and the organization of the force is admirable. They are the sentinels of society. There has been an old prejudice against the military, but we have conquered it. We are the intimate guards of the community, and the civil process is supported by the military arm. Within five days after notice 20,000 men can be in arms ready for service. If these men were untrained, however, they would be but little better than a mob. Camps and schools of instruction should be created, saving ultimately much money to the State. A degree of efficiency should be attained sufficient to make it useful, for in case of foreign war New-York was the most exposed State in the Union. We hope for peace, but we must not be unmindful of our extended border. When the *Trent* affair shook the country the United States authorities warned our Governor that in case of warfare we must man our own fortifications. All nations should be prepared. Then let us through the National Guard be ready for all possibilities. Schools should teach military knowledge. It would add but little to the cost, and would be of great value, including as a secondary benefit that of physical training. Congress had perceived this idea, but was creating a militia whose organization would defeat itself. Two regiments were required in each Congressional District, and it would practically overreach itself. We are indeed a nation of soldiers. The best protection we can have is in our military organization. If there is on this earth a libation that God holds dear, it is that which is flowing from the bosom of a dying hero.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the orator and to the Assembly for the use of the chamber, and the Convention adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1868.

The Association having received an invitation to the residence of Gov. FENTON, repaired thither. They were pleasantly received by the Governor and Mrs. FENTON, and a very agreeable hour was passed. A little after 10 o'clock the meeting broke up and the members left for their respective homes.

Appointments by the Governor.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Queens.—Chas. R. Lincoln, of Flushing; Samuel S. Aymar, Theodore I. Cogswell, of Jamaica.

New-York.—Frank H. Cowdrey, James H. Fitch, Albert Roberts, Samuel Wood, David W. Alexander, William A. Bushnell, Andrew P. Bates, Wm. Barker, Frederick H. Betts, John L. Brower, Geo. H. Collins, James Carpenter, Alfred E. Coreu, John C. Devoy, George Ellis, Frederick W. Ford, George W. Gibbons, Levi Gray, Frederick R. Hartman, John H. Hand, Edward Hartnagle, Henry D. B. Lefferts, Montgomery M. Livingston, Charlton T. Lewis, Wm. S. Matthews, Thos. Macfarlan, Augustus W. Nicoll, Frederick Ogden, Jesse B. Rogers, Geo. C. Sharp, Chas. C. Smith, Lem'l Skidmore, Edward D. Rose, John W. C. Loveridge, Mason W. Lyder, Joseph N. Wells, Andrew Blake, E. O. Burling, W. H. Bishop, C. A. Berrien, G. Baldwin, T. Bisgood, S. Crittenden, Franklin H. Carter, Lewis Christian, Jr., Julian P. Davies, Michael J. Farrell, Henry Ferris, Wm. S. Gerrish, Elial F. Hall, Charles H. Hatch, George Hoffman, Geo. H. Johnson, Henry F. Liebenau. Jas. Levy, James Amory Moore, Clarence G. Mitchell, John Murphy, Samuel D. Noyes, Wilson M. Powell, William H. Roome, Henry Steele, Jr., Albert M. Schuck, Noel B. Sanborne, Cassius P. Stimmets, Geo. H. Starr, Martin Thatcher, Edward W. West, William W. Wermerskirch, P. C. White, Samuel Witchurch, Walter E. Smith, Charles W. Thomson, Christian Von Hesse, Jonathan D. Wilson, Allan C. Washington, Washington Wheelwright.

Kings.—Wm. Boswell, John Curtis, John P. Troy, W. H. Gardner, John R. Kuher, Lewis McMullen, Chas. N. Leed, Ed. A. Read, John G. Jenkins, Wm. C. Booth, Gordon L. Ford, David B. Burnett, Jesse Johnson, James P. Larkens, E. J. Mackey, Otto L. Peterson, Adelbert Wendt.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

No. 5. The People, &c., *vs.* H. F. Moring.—Argued. The Attorney-General for plaintiffs in error; Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS for defendants in error.

The Court adjourned at 1 o'clock P. M. to meet at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Letter from Horace Greeley to Senator Pomeroy.

From the Topeka (Kansas) Record, Jan. 12.

The following letter explains itself. We presume that Mr. GREELEY had seen Mr. D. D. CONE'S pamphlet on Senator POMEROY, in which he says that Mr. GREELEY was opposed to POMEROY's reëlection:

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR: No one ever had the least shadow of warrant for quoting me as opposed to your reëlection. I never said, hinted, or thought you ought to be defeated. As I am just now out of favor, I will not desire you to share my unpopularity. For the present I wait; but when the South shall have been let in, and the negro let out, those who now have the say shall hear from yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. S. C. POMEROY.

Gold Nugget from a Canada Mine—Quebec Relief Committee.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

It is reported that a gold nugget, weighing thirty pounds, has been found in the Gilbert River Mines, but no official report has yet been made of it.

A meeting of the Relief Committee was held last night. A report of the expenditures was presented. There was considerable discussion as to the best disposition to be made of the funds. The Mayor's plan will be presented at the next meeting.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are preparing a beautiful model of a sleeping-car, complete in every particular, for the Paris Exhibition.

Fatal Burning Accident in Canada.

COBURGH, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A dreadful accident, which has resulted in the death of Mrs. COCKBURN, mother of Hon. JOHN COCKBURN, Solicitor-General of Canada, has occurred. While folding a letter her clothes took fire from the grate, and her body was severely burned. She lingered in great agony for twenty-four hours and died last night. Mr. CASSELS, her son-in-law, was severely burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

Cotton Burned in Georgia.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Planters warehouse was burned to-day with 28,000 to 30,000 bales of Cotton, mostly belonging to planters. There is very litle insurance.

Testimonial to Edwin Booth.

On Tuesday evening next, the close of Mr BOOTH's performance of *Hamlet*, at the Winter Garden, there will be presented to him, by a Committee of representative men, a testimonial, the motive and character of which finds expression in the following letter addressed by the subscribers to Mr. BOOTH:

"NEW-YORK, March 6, 1866.

EDWIN BOOTH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your performance of *Hamlet* for a hundred successive nights is an event unprecedented in the annals of the stage, and so honorable to the public taste and to your own genius, that we wish to signalize and commemorate it by the accompanying medal, which we offer to you with our sincerest respect and friendship.

It is not, we are very sure, the emotion and applause of the moment, however rapturous they may be, but it is the influence of beauty, flowering into a thousand kindly thoughts and humane deeds, which is the true glory of art and the purest satisfaction of the artist, and your portraiture of *Hamlet*, 'that unmatched form and feature of blown youth,' is so subtle and delicate, so pathetic and powerful, that when we say it will always hereafter be the image of SHAKESPEARE's *Hamlet* in our minds—a perpetually refining presence—we know that we tell a truth which will be to you the most grateful praise.

We are, dear Sir, but a very few of the many of your countrymen who would gladly join in such an acknowledgment of your masterly interpretation of our great poet, and we venture, therefore, to ask you to accept this token, not only as our own offering but as that of all those whom your public career has made your faithful friends, and who earnestly hope for your continued welfare."

Among the names of the subscribers are those of men eminent as statesmen, soldiers, poets, editors, sculptors and painters, and the medal which gives form to their feeling of artistic admiration and personal regard is one of which Mr. BOOTH may be proud. It is at present on exhibition at TIFFANY'S.

The Winter Garden stage has been selected as the place of presentation, to gratify the natural desire of the many ardent admirers of Mr. BOOTH, who had no opportunity of subscribing to this testimonial, of in some degree uniting in its object, by witnessing the presentation, and hearing the address and Mr. BOOTH's reply.

A Benefit for the Fleetwing Fund at Wallack's Theatre.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NO. 263 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET,
Jan. 11, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I propose (with your approbation) to tender my theatre for a benefit, the proceeds of which will be added to the fund now collecting for the families of the seamen lost during the recent ocean yacht race.

If you will have the kindness to name an evening for the occasion, the theatre will be at your disposal. As I desire the honor of offering my own services in conjunction with my company, I respectfully suggest as early a date as will be consistent with your convenience, and am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) LESTER WALLACK.

To W. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Treasurer Committee for the management of the Fleetwing Fund.

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 11th inst., and have communicated its contents to the Committee.

They beg me to express their thanks for your very kind and generous offer, and to inform you that if entirely in accordance with your engagements and convenience, they would prefer Monday next, the 21st inst., for the benefit you so kindly propose.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. R. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

To LESTER WALLACK, Esq.

FIRES LAST EVENING.

In Bridge-street.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out among some loose cotton which lay upon the floor of the junk-shop in the basement of No. 57 Bridge-street, owned by JOHN COLLINS. Before the flames could be extinguished fully $1,500 worth of junk goods had been destroyed; said to be fully covered by insurance in the Albany City Company. The building was damaged to the extent of about $500; is owned by JOSEPH NAYLOR; said to be fully insured. The upper floors of the house were occupied by several families, among whom a perfect panic prevailed during the first few minutes of the fire. Fortunately, however, no one was injured. The Fire-Marshal has the matter under investigation, and will probably soon unravel the mystery surrounding the origin of the fire.

In West Thirty-fourth-street.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, as a gas-fitter was engaged in repairing the meter in the dwelling house No. 262 West Thirty-fourth-street, owned and occupied by Dr. D. F. Fehrer, the gas from the supply-pipe was ignited by the flame from a candle which he held in his hand, and very soon the building and its contents were on fire. The firemen were promptly on hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, after a loss of about $150 had been sustained on the building and furniture. Said to be insured for $11,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A DINING SALOON.—Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, a man named CHARLES RILEY, aged 60 years, dropped suddenly dead in the dining saloon of P. J. DELANY, at the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, while eating his supper. The deceased lived at the corner of Franklin and York streets, Brooklyn. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held this morning.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Rev. G. C. ESRAY will deliver a lecture this evening, upon "American Manhood," in St. Johns Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue. The well-known talent of the lecturer, with the popularity of his theme, will doubtless secure a very large audience.

BALL OF THE NEW-YORK PICA CLUB.—The second annual Invitation Ball of the New-York Pica Club, composed of typos employed in some of the large printing establishments in that City, took place at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. There was a fair attendance, and the participants in the dance passed a very pleasant and agreeable time.

MISS FANNIE GOODWIN'S CONCERT.—A concert will be given at the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., this Thursday evening by Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, assisted by Messrs. MOLLENHAUER, LOCKWOOD, STEINS, OSTERMAYER, Miss CHARLOTTE HUTCHINGS, and Miss GOODWIN.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JAN. 17.—Nos. 10, 60, 3, 13, 53, 34, 39, 40, 36, 67, 8, 18, 43, [illegible], 56, 14, 58, 73, 84, 11.

Well Satisfied.

There are a dozen different kinds used in this place. For durability and all kinds of work, yours has proved the best. I have had one of your machines in use for more than two years; and two of my lady friends have also, through my influence, purchased each one like it. They are both well satisfied. *For family use there is, I am convinced, no other equal to yours.*—Mrs. A. C. Colby, Nunda, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1867. to Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—*Advertisement.*

Why is the World's Good Opinion of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like a pauper's pocket? Because for years there has been no change in it.

Bay Hampton House to Lease (Unfurnished) from three to five years; capacity for 100 boarders; delightfully located, 30 minutes from New-York; fine sea-bathing, boating and fishing; beautiful and extensive parks. Parties with adequate capital and ability to conduct a first-class hotel will address, with references, B. L. CRANS, Box No. 5,154 New-York Post-office.

Another Cure.—A lady who had kept her bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

Mr. E. M. Metcalfe,

No. 151 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.;

DEAR SIR: Please send me with dispatch
10 Gross METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
5 Gross METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The sale of your articles is constantly increasing with me; and, as far as I hear, give entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully, C. M. CRITTENTON,
No. 38 6th-av.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Those who over-tax the Voice in Singing or Public Speaking will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For Throat Diseases and Coughs the Troches are of service.

Keep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised, as by a miracle, from a similar state of prostration, by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medical stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Austria and the West Indies they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative now employed in the medicinal practice.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.

Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the form physiologically. Depot No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Third-av. Savings Bank.—Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere for $25.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

CORNER—BURD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, R. FRANCIS CORNER, of this City, to AUGUSTA BURD, of Nyack, N. Y. No cards.

☞ Montreal and Toronto papers please copy.

CRAVEN—MOORE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rev. ELIJAH R. CRAVEN, D. D., of Newark, N. J., to ELIZABETH GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Stephen V. R. Moore, Esq., of New-York.

CARR—LOW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, HENRY C. CARR to LOUISE, youngest daughter of Francis S. Low, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE—CURRIER.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. George M. McEckron, THOMAS A. LAWRENCE, of New-York City, to LUCY E., daughter of A. J. Currier, Esq.

McCHESNEY—HIXON.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. U. Messeter, ROBERT WILLIAM McCHESNEY, of Brooklyn, to M. JOSEPHINE HIXON, daughter of William F. Hixon, Esq., of Cornwall.

DIED.

BORDEN.—At No. 411 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Jan. 13, ANNA S., wife of William Borden, and daughter of the late James H. Voorhees, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Thursday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

COX.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, of diphtheria, MARY ANN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Henry T. and Mary A. Cox, aged 2 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 124 Portland-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, (Thursday.)

CUMING.—At his residence, No. 79 9th-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, THOMAS B. CUMING, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.

COFFIN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, Capt. TIMOTHY COFFIN, aged 80 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, in Green-av., third house east of Vanderbilt-av.

FLYNN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, EDMUND GIFFORD, son of Joseph and Rebecca Flynn, aged 4 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. C. Jarvis, No. 30 1st-st.

FURMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1867, MARY, widow of the late Garrit Furman, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Neefus, No. 61 Lexington-av. The relatives and friends of her family, of her son, William H. Furman, and of her sons-in-law, Peter Neefus, Francis B. O'Connor, the late James J. Mapes, and the late Augustus Wetmore, are invited to attend without further notice.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, after a long and painful illness, HENRIETTA, wife of John Fowler, aged 51 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 252 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GRAVES.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, ADDISON GRAVES, (late of the firm of Graves & Irvine, Chicago, Ill.,) aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, in Orange, on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

GARRARD.—At Frontenac, Minn., on Saturday, Jan. 12, KATE GARRARD, wife of Israel Garrard, and daughter of the late George Wood, of New-York.

HOGG.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, PETER HOGG, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 63 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Woodbridge, N. J., CHARLES JACKSON, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. David Cutter, near Benton Station. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

LEWIS.—At Hapwood, after one day's illness, on Monday, Jan. 14, MARIE LOUISE GWYNN LEWIS, aged 20 years, 8 months and 8 days, wife of Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., and daughter of Stuart and Marie Gwynn.

The funeral services, to which the friends of the families are invited, will be performed at the City residence of her parents, No. 73 East 70th-st., at 11 A. M. on Friday, Jan. 18. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Visible no longer in the homestead so dearly loved, she still lives in the influence she throws around, mother, sister and friends cheering them by joyful words, unheard but felt, which convinces them of her now unalloyed happiness.

MINTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, EMILY GRACE, only daughter of Charles A. and Emily G. Minton, aged 3 years.

NICHOLS.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, ISABELLA, wife of George K. Nichols, and eldest daughter of Arnold A. Lewis, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 119 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

PHILIPS.—On Monday, Jan. 14, after a short illness, EDWARD PHILIPS, Jr., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 137 Allen-st.

ROMER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, MATILDA F., wife of John Romer, in the 50th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 12 St. Luke's-place, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and at Pleasantville on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M., where the remains will be taken for interment by the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

ROSS.—Suddenly, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, KATE H., daughter of Andrew Ross, of Brooklyn, L. I.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 18, at 1 o'clock, from the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Pacific-st. and Clove Road.

SMITH.—At his residence, No. 39 East 20th-st., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, DAVID SMITH, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARR.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, Miss ELIZA STARR, daughter of the late Ezra Starr, of Danbury, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wright F. Conger, Esq., Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, after a short illness, ELIZA P., wife of William B. Thompson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral (without further notice) from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TRIPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, EMMA UPJOHN, infant daughter of Ferris and Maria L. Tripp.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, Hicks-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M.

VARNUM.—After a short illness, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Sr., of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Henry A. Mott and James W. Underhill, and of his nephew, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, without further notice.

VAN COTT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, in Brooklyn, JOHN S., infant son of Joshua M. and Jane S. Van Cott.

WALL.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, Jan. 14, WILLIAM H. WALL, of Florida, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st. and 4th-av., on to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WALSH.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ewing, No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, LOUIS WALSH, of Mamaroneck, in his 18th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. John Britton, the Consul of the United States at Southampton, England, of the death, by drowning, on the 19th day of December last, at sea, of six seamen, belonging to the three American yachts, the *Henrietta*, the *Vesta* and the *Fleetwing*, all hailing from New-York. Their names are as follows: DAVID J. WOOD, [illegible] H. HAZLETON, WALTER BROWNE, GEORGE MAY, WILLIAM NELSON and EDMUND KELLY.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Squire Cotrell, the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, of the death, on the 17th of December last, of THOMAS W. SLATER, engineer, of New-York City.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

ENLARGEMENT AND REMOVAL.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be ENLARGED with its issue of this date, the price per single copy remaining at THREE CENTS.

The business office of THE GAZETTE has been REMOVED from No. 11 Frankfort-st. to No. 1 VESEY-st., Astor House Block.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

WHITE & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia and Piles successfully treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, at his medical office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

YOUR WIFE WOULD THANK YOU for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with its suggestions for governing children. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DAILY LEADER, PHILADELPHIA, SAYS OF "SUNNYBANK:"

"The numerous admirers of Marion Harland's books will be pleased to learn of this new work from her chaste and gifted pen. It equals "Miriam" in tone and delineation of character, and the plot of the story is much more perfect."

PRICE $1 75.

THE HOME JOURNAL,
FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.
CONTENTS:

The leading articles and departments in the HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 16 are headed as follows:

SONNET. By W. L. SHOEMAKER.
SALOME. Chapter III. of DAISY HOWARD's new romance.
CAKES AND ALE AT WOODBINE. Sketch by BARRY GRAY.
CONCLUSION OF COLONEL EVRARD. A romance of Algiers and Paris.
LETTER FROM IDLEWILD. By N. P. WILLIS.
CHINESE WALLS IN ART. Editorial.
THE BOWERY SWING. (How they walk in the Bowery.) Editorial.
ABOUT THE NOSE. An essay on that feature.
LITERARY NOTES ABOUT AUTHORS AND BOOKS.
PERSONAL. What the notabilities are doing.
LOVE AND BEER AT EBB. A Poem and a Parody.
FOREIGN GOSSIP. Choice excerpts gleaned from foreign gardens.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
ALCYONE. A Ballad in Gothic Rhythm.
WILLSON'S OLD SERGEANT. Review of Forceythe Willson's new volume of Poems.
A SAD STORY. By Stella.
THE WAY OF THE WORLD. Review of "Oliver Optic's" new novel.
LATEST LITERATURE. Brief notices of new books.

For sale by all respectable newsdealers in the United States.

Single copies, price seven cents.

Subscription $3 a year. Sent by mail or served by carrier in New-York and Brooklyn without extra charge.

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N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

"SUNNYBANK"

Is a continuation of that immensely popular story "Alone." The PRESS, Philadelphia, says of it: "'Sunnybank' is an exception to the general experience, that the continuation of a popular novel is usually a failing off. Certainly not so here."

PRICE $1 75.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S NEW BOOK.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
AND BE FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

I.

COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Charming Love Story. By the Countess of Blessington. This is one of the best books published for years. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

II.

THE QUAKER SOLDIER; OR, THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. A Historical Novel of the War of the Revolution. By Col. J. RICHTER JONES. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper or $2 in cloth.

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No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE BUFFALO EXPRESS SAYS:
"SUNNYBANK

Is one of the most deeply interesting novels that we have yet had from this favorite author's pen."

PRICE $1 75.

POLITICAL.

THE YOUNG MEN'S POLITICAL UNION, of this and adjoining cities, will celebrate the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the District of Columbia on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1867, at the Cooper Institute. Rev. H. H. GARNET, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the oration.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge have been invited to be present and address the meeting.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preside.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; McFarland's, cor. Broadway and 6th-av., and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Meeting commences at 8 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

Col. & Ind. Cen. R.R.

$8,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HONDURAS COMPANY.

The above-named corporation, pursuant to section 12 of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848, hereby submits the following:

The amount of capital of the said Company is $506,000.

The full amount of said capital has been actually paid in, by the purchase of real estate, as appears by certificate of such payment filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 13, 1866.

The amount of existing debts of the Company is about $45,000. To wit:

Mortgage debt (in gold)..........$17,000
Other indebtedness..........28,000
Total..........$45,000

Dated Jan. 8, 1867.

R. P. LUGAR,
A. J. HENNION,
HENRY QUERIPEL,
HENRY QUERIPEL, Jr.,
H. H. ROBERTSON, Treas.
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY QUERIPEL, being duly sworn, says he is Secretary of the American Honduras Company; that the statements mentioned in the foregoing report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. H. QUERIPEL, Jr., Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1867.
A. J. HENNION, Jr., Notary Public New-York County.
(Five cent Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.)

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN COAL AND OIL COMPANY, CORNER OF CHURCH-STREET AND PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF THE BROOKLYN COAL AND OIL COMPANY, as provided by section 35 of article 2 of title 12 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

The President and Trustees of the Brooklyn Coal and Oil Company report as follows:

The amount of capital of said Company is $60,000.
The whole amount of said capital is paid in.
There are no existing debts of said Company.

THOS. SULLIVAN, President.

W. A. BUDD,
P. F. RANDOLPH,
THEO. F. VAIL,
STEPHEN HYATT,
G. W. UHLER,
J. D. WILLIS,
RUFUS LITCHFIELD,
} Trustees.

Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1867.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—THOMAS SULLIVAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the said The Brooklyn Coal and Oil Company, and that the above statement is true and accurate. THOS. SULLIVAN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1867.
EFFINGHAM T. HYATT,
Notary Public, New-York City.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. F. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	DANIEL W. JAMES,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was

Resolved, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day determined to pay (from the past earnings) the State tax for 1866 upon Bank stock, as decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved of it in any way, will please communicate with the officers of the Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 17th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the stockholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK will pay for their stockholders the City and county tax imposed on their stock.

Stockholders who have already paid their tax will have their money refunded by the Bank, upon depositing their tax receipts with the Cashier.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 220 WEST 37TH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will close Jan. 21, and reopen Feb. 2. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO., No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 29, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. JAMES W. SMITH, President.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, also of the Gold Exchange, of many years' active business experience, is desirous of connecting himself with some stock and banking house where his services would be valuable in transacting a general commission business. Address, with real name, STOCKBROKER, Box No. 5,552, New-York City Post-office.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

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AND

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ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '62....	108	108¼	June, 7-30........	104½	104¾
Coupon, 1881......	108	108¼	July, 7-30........	104½	104¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107¾	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105¾	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105¾	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	114¾
5-20 " new, '65.	104½	104¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	113¾
10-40 Registered.	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	111¾
10-40 Coupon......	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110¾
Gold..............	135¾	136	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110¾
August 7-30......	104½	104¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions:
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
WM. D. DIMOCK.

Office No. 76 Broadway, Room No. 4.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 6 NEW-ST.
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital..........$500,000 00
Surplus..........1,168,136 57
Total Assets..........$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following stolen bonds of the Trenton Water Power Co.: Nos. 217, 219, 273, 295, 302, 340, 387, 401, 403, 410, 422, 461, 540, 597, 663, 686, 688, 751, 773, 793.

By order of the Trenton Iron Company.
J. WESLEY PULLMAN, Secretary.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, held this day, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

ROBERT W. RUSSELL,	JOHN P. HALE,
ROBERT M. STRATTON,	ED. C. HALLIDAY,
HYPPOLITE E. BAILLIERE,	WM. P. ARNOLD,
HENRY G. SCHMIDT,	HORATIO ALLEN,
SHELDON H. SMITH,	ED. M. ARCHIBALD,
CHARLES W. WEST,	WM. D. RYDER,

THOMAS C. KINNEAR.
A. H. BANCKER, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
T. R. BENWELL,
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,
} Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman in Obion County, Tenn., (an extensive land owner,) holds a note of hand on a responsible party for $20,000, due three years after date, and bearing interest from date, dated May 9, 1866, fully secured by mortgages on real estate, which he wishes to trade for a general assorted stock of goods. For particulars address W. L. McCUTCHEON, Hickman, Ky.

None but wholesale dealers need apply.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

AN ASSESSMENT OF $15 IN GOLD PER share has been levied by the Belcher Silver Mining Company; delinquent 1st February; delinquent sale, 5th March. We are prepared to transmit amounts due to eastern stockholders. LEES & WALLER,
Agents Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.
JAN. 14, 1867.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 661 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,953,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government Tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLING, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent. on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM MY house at Astoria, on Monday night, the 14th, or Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., over 100 pounds of pork and hams, four shirts marked B. Blossom, drawers and under-shirt, a large number of pieces of ladies' under-clothes, pocket-handkerchiefs, &c., most of which were variously marked M. W. Blackwell, L. G. Blackwell, M. A. Abrams, H. B. Harvard, S. A. Anderson, H. B. H., M. W. B.; some pillow-cases marked H. M. Blossom, H. M. Blackwell, H. M. B., and sundry other articles not here mentioned. The above sum will be paid for the recovery of the goods and arrest and conviction of the thieves, or a fair proportion for the goods recovered, or $100 for the conviction of the thieves only.
BENJAMIN BLOSSOM.
ASTORIA, Jan. 16, 1867.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, with collar, marked F. W. Ballard, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1867, A small POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of $5 bills on a bank in Newark, a gold certificate for $5,000, a note for $100 given by J. Thompson. A reward of $100 will be given by returning the above to this office.

LOST—A DARK SABLE FUR COLLAR—$25 REward will be paid at the Gas Office, No. 138 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DR. WILLIAM V. WOOD, an Englishman; last heard of resided in Gates-av., Brooklyn; left home on the 27th of December, since which time has not been heard of; he is an artist in water colors; has worked for houses in the City of New-York. Any person employing him at the present time will confer a great favor on the advertiser by sending his address. He is a small man, dark eyes, black curling hair, bald on top of his head, black side whiskers, scar under right eye, wears glasses. Should this meet the eye of his wife, she will confer a favor by addressing GEORGE L., No. 141 East 46th-st., New-York. English papers please copy.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 362 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man to secure an income for life. I have now completed a manufacturing model, and I have the ground and factory convenient to the City, and wish a business man with from $3,000 to $10,000 for a partner. Address JOHN S. McKINLEY, Maspeth, L. I.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH the above amount to invest in a lucrative and respectable business; the best of reference given, and capital secured in real estate. Apply for two days at No. 274 3d-av., corner 23d-st. S. BOLIVAR.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A PACKING CONCERN TO BE SOLD out, consisting of a hydraulic press and pumps, tables and pressboards, &c., at a low valuation. Apply at No. 85 Cliff-st., or in the evening at No. 122 East 14th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 80 Washington-st., near Rector.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..........$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867..........$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.

Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share. Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.

JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—An annual dividend of eight per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and seven per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock, less Government tax in both cases, has been declared, from the net earnings of 1866, by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 21, and reopened Feb. 1, 1867.

The mortgage bonds are convertible into First Preferred Stock for ten days after the payment of the dividend, or until Feb. 11.

The Board has also ordered a dividend to be paid on the common stock of three dollars per share.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 18 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent. free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.
JAN. 16, 1867. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on 21st inst. at the Bank at New-Orleans, and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INS. CO., 3D-AV., CORNER 9TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on the first day of February, 1867. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 476 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INS. CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSFTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

DIVIDEND—EMPIRE MILL AND MINING COMPANY, $10 per share, payable on demand, in gold coin, less exchange, at the Agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
Jan. 14, 1867.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—A FULL SET OF WOOLEN MAchinery for a Southern Manufacturing Company, including carding, spinning, weaving and finishing. Address JOSEPH DAWSON, No. 28 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

PLUMBERS' NOTICE.—A MASS MEETING of the Journeymen Plumber Protective Society of New-York and vicinity will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at Putnam Hall, corner of 12th-st. and 3d-av.
THEODORE FIREKOOK, Pres.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1867.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is

BENTLEY, BURTON & CO.;

that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the wholesale grocery and commission business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are, NORMAN S. BENTLEY, CHARLES W. BURTON, WILLIAM H. WILLETS and ROBERT R. WILLETS; that the said NORMAN S. BENTLEY is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York; that the said CHARLES W. BURTON and WILLIAM H. WILLETS are also general partners, and that their respective places of residence are in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York; and that the said ROBERT R. WILLETS is the special partner, and his place of residence is in the said City of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000; and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 15th day of January, 1867, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1867.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON,
WILLIAM H. WILLETS,
} General Partners.
ROBERT R. WILLETS, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.

A. LANGDON,
J. R. WELLS,
W. A. LATHROP,
G. S. HUTCHINS,
by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys,
} General Partners.
J. S. CHRISTIE,
R. D. LATHROP,
} Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHdraws this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed) M. HERZOG,
S. HERZOG,
S. WOLFF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm. CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ROBERT IRWIN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in our business dating from the 1st inst.
E. H. JONES & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 23, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON,
JAS. W. BOOTH,
} Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

CONFIDENTIAL information for the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 B'dway, New-York.

COMFORT and cure for the ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 B'dway, New-York.

OLD EYES made new without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 B'dway, New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works. No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DUOLANI is again astonishing her visitors. She reveals the past, present and foretells the future. No. 49 East 28th-st., corner 4th-av.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS:

On THURSDAY, Jan. 17 and FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.

The entire collection of pictures and statuary of the late Mr. E. Boonen Graves, comprising several very fine old original pictures, [illegible] statuary by Ives; also, some very fine original pictures by Mr. Charles Adams, now residing abroad. Also, the invoice of fine European pictures by celebrated artists, among them will be found the following, viz.:

EUROPEAN PICTURES.

Eug. Verboeckhoven,	V. Genis,	Gerome,
Geo. Lance,	Calame,	Chiffart,
Louis Lassalle,	Troyon,	A. Chappel,
Ribot,	Schopin,	Lindlar,
	Ch. Hue,	N. Lancret,
	Stanfield,	and others.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Thos. Cole,	Van Beest,	Thos. Doughty,
Hinkley,	T. Buch'nan Read,	J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Cropsey,	G. H. Boughton,	E. D. Lewis,

and others.

ALSO,
A splendid copy of Boydel's Shakespeare, in fine order.
ALSO,
A very valuable life-size picture of Napoleon by David.

They are now on exhibition, free, at the above galleries from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and two evenings previous to sale till 10 P. M.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS

NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

Catalogues ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FRENCH MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOM No. 37 NASSAU-ST.

Among which are examples from

GUILLOT,	COUTERIER,
VOLLER,	RENE MENARDE,
BRANDON,	CORNET,
DE GRALLY,	BRYSOTT, &c., &c.

Now on exhibition with Catalogues. Also a collection of Chromo-Lithographs.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

Steam Ferry-boat JOHN ADAMS, length, 150 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; engine, 38-9 feet stroke; metal bottom. The above is staunch and tight; engine and boiler in good working order, and can be seen at Hoboken, first Pier north from the ferry.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV., AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.

61ST-ST.—Six lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

A general assortment of marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, fancy goods, mirrors, carpets, stoves, &c. Also, three fine rosewood pianos.

At 2 P. M., Russian Sable, Mink and other Furs.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—ANSON BLAKE, plaintiff, against SUSAN W. WINSLOW, as executrix of or trustee under the last will and testament of Hubbard Winslow, deceased, and in her own right, EDWARD H. WINSLOW, WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, KENELM WINSLOW, as trustees under the last will and testament of the said Hubbard Winslow, deceased; and, also, in their own right, HELEN A. WINSLOW, wife of the said Edward H. Winslow, EDWARD WINSLOW and HELEN WINSLOW, only children of the said Edward H. Winslow; EDWARD WARREN and ANNA W. WARREN, his wife; FANNY WARREN and EDNA WARREN children of the said Anna W. Warren; ADELINE W. BYINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, severally above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Post-office Buildings, Montague-place, near Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22, 1866.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d13-law6wTh
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, Aug. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

FURS.

FURS.—ERMINE FURS AND BONNETS AT half price. Also CLOAKS; Velvet Cloaks. Turban Hats and Jockeys; Ribbons and Feathers; Old Furs repaired; Children's Furs; Old Bonnets made fashionable.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as waitress or to take care of children, and a first-handed single German gardener wishes to have employment; he is willing to make himself useful in the house or stable. Inquire at their parents', No. [illegible] st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook in a private family; can make excellent bread, pastry and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN EMPLOYMENT by the day as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; understands dressmaking and sewing on machine. Call or address No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, lately landed, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business well in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family as chambermaid and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good cook and good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as competent nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, seamstress and to do waiting; City or country; good references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking and assist in washing; City or country; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, English and American; good City references. Call for two days at No. 409 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; makes bread; does up linen neatly; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 111 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman; is willing and capable of most any kind of work; also one for a regular cook. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good references given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or to do the general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HOTEL OR restaurant as cook, by a respectable woman, who understands her business. Call at No. 153 King-st., near Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as ladies' maid; is a competent hairdresser; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days at No. 11 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FAMILY OR a few ladies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress; fine fluting neatly done. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, No. 435 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; would assist in the plain washing. Apply at No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROtestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a good family. Call at No. 41 Bond-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women. Call at No. 114 East Houston-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER IN CITY or country by a Protestant man of good character; is a good driver and gardener; can milk cows and make himself generally useful; no incumbrance but a wife; she used to do up-stair work and take care of children. Call or address, for one week, THOMAS and CAROLINE, No. 339 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no family, just landed from England, situations; wife as plain cook, man as coachman, groom or plain gardener; no objection to City or country. Apply or address for three days No. 71 East 12th-st., cor. 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses well; can be well recommended. Call or address P. H., Dean's saddlery, No. 1,114 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at Henry Brown's, No. 72 East 11th-st., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a Scotchman, a situation in a private family. Can be seen at No. 50 West 10th-st., until the 20th inst., in the private stable opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; UNderstands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best of City references. Address G. G., drug-store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, a Protestant, who understands his business. Address P. R., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; is steady and sober; can give the best of City references. Address T., Halsted's stables, No. 92 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored single man who understands the business; either City or country; can give good references. Address W. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young German; understands his business perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, to work in a store, run upon errands, or do any other respectable work. Address L. A. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in a publishing house, or any wholesale business; refers to his late employers. Address F. L., No. 126 West 28th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent, who speaks and writes the English, French and German languages, wishes a situation in any capacity; has good City references. Address K. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS OR COMMISSION HOUSES.—A gentleman of many years' experience, acquainted with most of the buyers of New-York jobbing houses, also nearly one hundred out of town A 1 jobbers, desires an engagement. Address B. B. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN, NEAT, CAPABLE OF taking whole charge of a farm, attending to cattle and horses; willing to drive, if required; civil, obliging, industrious, sober, honest and systematic, with references. Address, stating wages, GRAPE, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.; a Welchman preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE WHO UNderstands how to run an engine and fire up and make himself generally useful; one who is steady and sober; in a small steam saw-mill; none other need apply. Apply to LOUIS FALK, Morrisania steam saw-mill, 3d-st., near Fordham-av., Morrisania.

WANTED—A SERVANT AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of a young child. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, in the afternoon, at No. 545 Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, who is accustomed to a lawyer's office writes a good hand, and resides up town. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 32.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of silver thoroughly. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MACHINIST; ONE competent to introduce a patent now being incorporated; capital $500,000. Address Post-office Box 5,729.

WANTED—A NEAT BOY, WITH GOOD REFerences. Apply at No. 15 Wall-st., Room No. 5, on Friday morning before 9 o'clock.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at Carpenter's Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.: excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRASPER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 19th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of E. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORDINATION.—REV. NEVIN WOODSIDE will be ordained Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-street, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. DAVID STEELE, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach the ordination sermon. The public are cordially invited.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA	Jan. 16
ALEPPO	Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN, Capt. CUTTING	SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN	SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE	SATURDAY, Feb. 9

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

UNITED KINGDOM sails	SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails	SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails	SATURDAY, Feb. 2

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships

COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY, Feb. 2

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY....Jan. 28 | MONDAY....Feb. 25

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, from Pier No. [illegible], at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the arrangements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company, having been terminated by the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, this Company will after THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, only sell tickets and check baggage over their own road, and will only recognize tickets sold at their own offices and by their own agents.

Passengers will after that date be ticketed and baggage checked to and from Greenbush or East Albany, the terminus of the road.

The same will be observed as to freight.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM FEB. 1, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family. Apartments to be a large room on second or third floor and bedroom. House well located. East side of City, below 30th-st. Terms moderate. Best City references. Address W., Box No. 3,911 Post-office.

NO. 56 EAST 20TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner 4th-av.—Several very desirable suites of furnished apartments to let, with private table, at reasonable rates.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, and single rooms with board, on 5th-av. Address MISS HOWLAND, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED with board by a gentleman and wife, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., A. D. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms for $5 50 per week, at 239 West 50th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, *and without extra charge*, under nitrous gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, SUITABLE for business, educational, or church purposes, the property located at the southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st., known as the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

There is no location in the City where there is a better opportunity for investment, as Union-square property is rapidly being bought up for business purposes, and several large jobbers and retailers already have offered for this property. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE

By S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2.
Nos. 158 and 160 Union-st., 3-st., b. st., 22x50.
No. 258 Hicks-st., 4-st. brick, Eng. basement.
Nos. 1 and 2 Irving-place, 3d cor. So. 8th-st., 3-st. brick.
No. 140 So. 8th-st., 3-st. bk., water and gas.
Bedford-av., 3-st. bk., 20x65, lot 100; $12,000.
Bedford-av., 2 b. st. houses; $20,000 each.
Bedford-av., 3-st. bk., water and gas; $10,000.
South 9th-st., 3-st. bk., 25x45, lot 100; $9,500.
South 9th-st., 3-st. bk. and 2 extension lots.
Two stores in 4th-st., 1 3-st. bk. and 1 frame.
So. 6th-st., store and ex. large lot; good business place.
Lee-av., Nos. 42, 44 and 46, 3 b. st. houses.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

97th-st.—Two cottages, each 25x100	$4,000
78th-st.—3-story high-stoop brick	7,000
48th-st., n. Lex.-av.—3-story high-stoop brick	8,500
27th-st. n. 2d-av.—4-story frame, 25x39.9	6,000
7th-st. n. 2d-av.—3-story high-stoop b., 25x50x100	17,000
5th-st. n. 2d-av.—3-story high-stoop brick	12,500
11th-av.—4-story house and store, Phil. brick front	6,000

and other desirable property for sale. Wanted, on or near Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts., 60x120. Apply to ROBERT T. REILEY, No. 13 Chambers-st.

Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND.

BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.

For terms, &c., apply as above.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson; mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement; greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 23d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot, Post-office, churches, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

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Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek.
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FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with all improvements, and in first-rate condition, situated in 43d-st., near Broadway. For further information, inquire in coal office, No. 179 Wooster-st.

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TO LEASE—THE GLASS-WORKS AT HUNTER'S Point, Long Island City. Everything in complete running order. The stock, tools, fixtures, &c., will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to A. RAPELYE, on the premises, or address W. VAN HOESEN, Box No. 2,841 Post-office, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK:

A RECORD OF THE
MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE AND
PATRIOTISM
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
In Defence of their integrity as a Nation, during the
War for the Union.
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of the "Court of Napoleon, &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains the story of Seventy Millions of Dollars. Ordinarily, Millions do not furnish an interesting or an instructive theme; he who writes their history has generally little to tell but a tale of selfishness and greed, or at best, of dogged industry or stubborn self-denial. It is rare that he who collects the chronicles of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, can lay before the reader such a record of self-sacrifices as the following pages embody. These are not the annals of mercantile shrewdness, of wealth heaped up by toil or avarice, of riches painfully gathered by patience, or speedily swept together by genius or fortune; they are the records of money given, not money earned; of a labor of love, not of labor for hire and salary; of purse-strings unloosed, of the latch-string hanging free, of self-assessment, of tribute rendered always willingly, often unasked. This volume, in a word, is a digest—the materials for twenty such having been condensed into one—of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions of dollars for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Its contents, varied in their details, have, fundamentally, but one source, and treat of but one purpose. The intent was one and the same, whether the particular object in view was to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succor the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy, of the war for the Union; and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation, and appropriation, whether by States, counties or towns—and expended for any purpose connected with the prosecution of the war, has been knowingly omitted.

CONTENTS:

- CHAP. I.—A Glance Backward, Individual Aid to the Armies during the Revolutionary War.
- CHAP. II.—Money and Men in 1861.
- CHAP. III.—The Earlier Aid Societies.
- CHAP. IV.—The United States Sanitary Commission.
- CHAP. V.—Aid Societies Auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission.
- CHAP. VI.—Sanitary Fairs—Munificent Contributions.
- CHAP. VII.—The Western Sanitary Commission.
- CHAP. VIII.—State Sanitary Commissions—Local Relief Associations.
- CHAP. IX.—The Christian Commission.
- CHAP. X.—The National Freedman's Relief Association.
- CHAP. XI.—International Relief.
- CHAP. XII.—Aid to East Tennessee.
- CHAP. XIII.—The American Union Commission.
- CHAP. XIV.—The Chambersburgh and Savannah Relief Funds.
- CHAP. XV.—Refreshment Saloons, Subsistence Committees, Soldiers' Homes, &c.
- CHAP. XVI.—A Thanksgiving Dinner in the Army and Navy.
- CHAP. XVII.—The National Sailors' Home.
- CHAP. XVIII.—Testimonials to Distinguished Commanders.
- CHAP. XIX.—Various Methods of Procuring Means and of Applying Them.
- CHAP. XX.—Summary—What the People Have Done.

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ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
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Parquette and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c.

Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

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LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR.
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THE RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY in Donizetti's delightful opera of DON PASQUALE.
Miss Richings, Messrs. Castle, Campbell and Seguin in the principal roles.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. LA SONNAMBULA.
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Admission to Matinee 75 cents to all parts of the house.

Seats for the Matinee may be secured at the box office without extra charge.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.
It is respectfully announced that on MONDAY, JAN. 21, the performance will be for the BENEFIT of the families of the SEAMEN who were lost during the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Mr. Lester Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear on the occasion.

MLLE. CAMILLE URSO, THE FAMED Violiniste, will play at PEASE'S ANNUAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING.

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LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES AT THE CHAPEL OF RUTGERS INSTITUTE, No. 489 5th-av.

Prof. A. GUYOT will lecture on *The Glaciers of Switzerland*, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, and MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 7½ P. M.

Five other lectures, by Prof. HARTT, of Agassiz's Brazilian Expedition; Profs. NEWBERRY, HENRY DRAPER, and JAMES HYATT, will complete this special course of seven.

Programmes and a limited number of tickets may be had at the Institute.

Prof. HYATT's course on *Natural Philosophy* proceeds on WEDNESDAY, at 1 P. M.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

LECTURE.—WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, Editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, will lecture before the Brooklyn Twentieth Ward Army and Navy Association, at the Methodist Church, in Carlton-av., near Myrtle, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. Subject: *The War, its Objects, its Actors, and its Lessons.* Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

A LECTURE ON "AMERICAN MANHOOD" will be delivered by Rev. G. C. ESRAY in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

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A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN explanation of his "mode of teaching how to speak French," in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Another one in New-York, at No. 9 University-place, on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock precisely, after which a class will be organized, to meet at the time and place most convenient for the members of the class.

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We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

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EDWIN BOOTH,
in his great role of
BERTUCCIO,
IN
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday, Jan. 17,) will be presented Tom Taylor's adaptation of Victor Hugo's great play, entitled, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH....as....BERTUCCIO, The Jester.
Miss RACHEL NOAH, Miss IDA VERNON.
Mr. BARTON HILL,
and a powerful cast.
FRIDAY, Jan. 18—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 19—For the last time, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
MONDAY, Jan. 21—For the last time, ROMEO AND JULIET.
TUESDAY, Jan. 22—HAMLET.

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Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
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The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

MONDAY, Jan. 21,
The above play will be given for the BENEFIT of the families of the seamen who were lost in the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.

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Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 19,
LA PAPILLONNE,
Comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.
NEXT TUESDAY—LE VOYAGE DE MR. PERRICHON, comedy.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

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Miss FANNY HERRING IN TWO PIECES,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Messrs. MILES and YOUNG.

MADAME GAZZANIGA WILL SING AT PEASE'S ANNUAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING.

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14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
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THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
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REAL RACES!
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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JAN 18, FRIDAY.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
SPLENDID DECORATIONS.
PERFUMED FOUNTAINS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, WITH SOLOS, under the direction of M. GAFFRE.
ASTONISHING SURPRISES.
The programme contains, among others, for the first time in New-York, THE GREAT BATTLE QUADRILLE, THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA. THE INFERNAL QUADRILLE OF LE FILLE DE L'ENFERS, with flamme Bengale, &c. GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION AND MARCH IN COSTUME.

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For sale at Steinway's.

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THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.

It is Pronounced Unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The following is the opinion in the Missouri test oath case, alluded to in the decision respecting the test oath in the Supreme Court, published in the TIMES on Tuesday morning. The report is from the short-hand notes of Mr. D. F. MURPHY, one of the conductors of the *Reporter:*

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of JOHN A. CUMMINGS *vs.* The State of Missouri.

This case comes before us on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Missouri, and involves a consideration of the test oath imposed by the Constitution of that State. The plaintiff in error is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and was indicted and convicted, in one of the Circuit Courts of that State, of the crime of teaching and preaching, as a priest and minister of that religious denomination, without having first taken the oath, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and to be committed to jail until the same was paid. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, the judgment was affirmed.

The oath prescribed by the Constitution, divided into its separable parts, embraces more than thirty distinct affirmations or tests. Some of the acts against which it is directed constitute offences of the highest grade, to which, upon conviction, heavy penalties are attached. Some of the acts have never been classed as offences in the laws of any State, and some of the acts under many circumstances would not even be blameworthy. It requires the affiant to deny not only that he has ever been in armed hostility to the United States or the lawful authorities thereof, but, among other things, that he has ever, "by act or word," manifested his adherence to the cause of the enemies of the United States, foreign or domestic, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in rebellion, or that he has ever harbored or aided any person engaged in guerrilla warfare against the loyal inhabitants of the United States, or has ever entered or left the State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment or draft in the military service of the United States, or to escape the performance of duty in the militia of the United States, has ever indicated in any terms his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion.

Every person who is unable to take this oath is declared incapable of holding in the State "any office of honor, trust, or profit under its authority, or of being an officer, councilior, director, or trustee, or other manager, of any incorporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter established by its authority, or of acting as professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school, or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation." And every person holding any of the offices, trusts, or positions mentioned at the time the Constitution takes effect, is required within thirty days thereafter to take the oath, and if he fail to comply with this requirement, it is declared that his office, trust or position shall *ipso facto* become vacant. And no person after the expiration of the sixty days is permitted, without taking the oath, "to practice as an attorney or counsellor at law, nor, after that period, can any person be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder, or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or religion to teach or preach or solemnize marriages." Fine and imprisonment are prescribed as a punishment for holding or exercising any of the offices, positions, trusts, professions, or functions specified without having taken the oath, and fasle swearing or affirmation to the oath is declared to be perjury, and punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The oath thus required is without any precedent that we can discover for its severity. In the first place it is retrospective. It embraces all the past from this day, and if taken years hence, it will also cover all the intervening period. In its retrospective feature, it is peculiar to this country. In England and France there have been test oaths, but they have always been limited to an affirmation of present belief or present disposition toward the Government, and were never exacted with reference to particular instances of past misconduct. In the second place, the oath is directed not merely against overt and visible acts of hostility to the Government, but is intended to reach words, desires and sympathies also; and, in the third place, it allows no distinction between acts springing from malignant enmity, and acts which may have been prompted by charity, or affection, or relationship. If one has ever expressed sympathy with any who were drawn into rebellion, even if the recipients of that sympathy were connected by the closest ties of blood, he is as unable to subscribe to the oath as the most active and cruel of the rebels, and is equally debarred from the offices of honor and trust and the positions and employments specified.

But, as it was observed by the learned counsel who appeared on behalf of the State of Missouri, this Court cannot decide this case upon the justice or hardship of these provisions. Its duty is to determine whether they are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. On behalf of Missouri it is urged that these provisions only prescribe a qualification for holding certain offices and practising certain callings, and are therefore within the power of the State to adopt. On the other hand, it is contended that these provisions are in conflict with that clause of the Constitution which forbids any State to pass a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law.

We admit the propositions of the counsel for Missouri, that the States which existed previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution possessed originally all the attributes of sovereignty; that they still retain those attributes, except as they have been surrendered by the formation of the Constitution and the amendments thereto; that the new States, upon their admission into the Union, became invested with equal rights, and were thereafter subject only to similar restrictions; and that among the rights reserved to the States is the right of each State to determine the qualifications for office, and the conditions upon which its citizens may exercise their various callings and pursuits within its jurisdiction. These are general propositions, and involve principles of the highest moment. But it by no means follows that under the form of creating a qualification or attaching a condition, the States can in effect inflict a punishment for a past act which was not punishable at the time it was committed. The question is not as to the existence of the power of the State over matters of internal police, but whether that power has been made in the present case an instrument for the infliction of punishment against the inhibition of the Constitution.

Qualifications relate to the fitness or capacity of the party for a particular pursuit or profession. WEBSTER defines the term to mean "any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success." It is evident from the nature of the pursuits and professions of the parties placed under disabilities by the Constitution of Missouri, that the acts from the taint of which they must purge themselves have no possible relation to their fitness for those pursuits and professions. There can be no connection between the fact that Mr. CUMMINGS entered or left the State of Missouri to avoid enrollment or draft in the military service of the United States, and his fitness to teach the doctrines or administer the sacraments of his church. Nor can a fact of this kind, or the expression of words of sympathy with persons drawn into the rebellion, constitute any evidence of the unfitness of the attorney or counsellor to practice his profession, or of the professor to teach the ordinary branches of education, or of the want of business knowledge or business capacity in the manager of a corporation, or in its directors or trustees. It is manifest, upon the simple statement of the acts and professions and pursuits, that there is no such relation between them as to render a denial of the commission of the acts at all appropriate as a condition of allowing the exercise of the profession and pursuits. The oath could not, therefore, have been required as a means of ascertaining whether parties were qualified or not for their respective callings or the trusts with which they are charged. It was required in order to reach the person, not the calling. It was exacted not from any notion that the acts designated indicated unfitness for the calling, but because the acts were thought to deserve punishment, and there was no way to punish the persons who had committed them but by depriving them of some of the rights and privileges of the citizen.

The disabilities created by the Constitution of Missouri must be regarded as penalties. They constitute punishment. We do not agree with the counsel of Missouri that "to punish one is to deprive him of life, liberty or property, and that to take from him anything less than these is no punishment at all." The learned counsel does not use these terms "life, liberty and property" as comprehending every right known to the law. He does not include under "liberty" freedom from outrage on the feelings as well as restraints on the person. He does not include under "property" those estates which one may acquire in professions, though they are often the source of the highest emoluments and honors.

The deprivation of any rights, civil or political, may be punishment, the circumstances attending and the causes of deprivation determining this fact. Disqualification from office may be punishment, as in cases of conviction upon impeachment. Disqualification from the pursuit of a lawful avocation or from positions of trust, or from the privilege of appearing in the Courts or acting as executor, administrator or guardian, may also, and often has been, imposed as punishment. By the statute of 9 and 10 William III., if any person educated in or having made a profession of the Christian religion did, by writing, printing, teaching or advised, speaking, deny the truth of the religion or the Divine authority of the Scriptures, he was for the first offence rendered incapable to hold any office or place of trust, and for the second he was rendered incapable of bringing any action, being guardian, executor, legatee or purchaser of lands, beside being subjected to imprisonment without bail. By statutes 2 George I., contempts against the King's title were punished by incapacity to hold a public office or place of trust, to prosecute any suit, to be guardian or executor, to take any legacy or deed of gift, and to vote at any election for members of Parliament, and by forfeiture of £500 to any one who would sue for the same.

"Some punishments," says BLACKSTONE, "consist in exile or banishment, by abjuration of the realm or transportation; others in loss of liberty by perpetual or temporary imprisonment. Some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands or movables, or both, or of the profits of lands for life. Others induce a disability of holding office or employments, being heirs and executors and the like." Among the Romans, loss of the privilege of membership of the family or of citizenship were punishments inflicted by [illegible] laws. In France deprivation or suspension of civil rights, or of some of them, are punishments prescribed by her code, and among civil rights are included the right of voting, of eligibility to office, of taking part in family councils, of being guardian and trustee, of bearing arms, or being employed in a school or seminary of learning.

The theory upon which our political institutions rest is, that all men have certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that, in the pursuit of happiness, all avocations, all honors, all positions, are alike open to every one, and that in the protection of these rights all are equal before the law. Any deprivation or suspension of any of these rights for past conduct or acts is punishment, and can in no other wise be defined.

Punishment not being therefore restricted, as contended by counsel, to the deprivation of life, liberty or property, but also embracing deprivation or suspension of political or civil rights, and the disabilities prescribed by the provisions of the Missouri Constitution being in effect punishment, we proceed to consider whether there is any inhibition in the Constitution of the United States against their enforcement.

The counsel from Missouri closed his argument in this case by presenting a striking picture of the struggle for ascendency in that State during the recent rebellion between the friends and the enemies of the Union, and of the fierce passions which that struggle aroused. It was in the midst of the struggle that the present Constitution was framed, although it was not adopted by the people until the war had ceased. It would have been strange, therefore, had it not exhibited in its provisions some traces of the excitement amid which the convention held its deliberations. It was against the excited action of the States, under such influences as these, that the framers of the Federal Constitution intended to guard. In Fletcher *vs.* Peck, Mr. Chief-Justice MARSHALL, speaking of such action, uses this language:

"Whatever respect might have been felt for the State sovereignties, it is not to be disguised that the framers of the Constitution viewed, with some apprehension, the violent acts which might grow out of the feelings of the moment; and that the people of the United States, in adopting that instrument, have manifested a determination to shield themselves and their property from the effects of those sudden and strong passions to which men are exposed. The restrictions on the legislative power of the States are obviously founded in this sentiment; and the Constitution of the United States contains what may be deemed a bill of rights for the people of each State: 'No State shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.'"

A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial. If the punishment be less than death the act is termed a bill of pains and penalties. Within the meaning of the Constitution bills of attainder include bills of pains and penalties. In these cases the legislative body, in addition to its legitimate functions, exercises the powers and office of judge. It assumes, in the language of the text books, judicial magistracy. It pronounces upon the guilt of the parties without any of the forms or safeguards of trial. It determines the sufficiency of the proofs produced, whether conformable to the rules of evidence or otherwise. It fixes the degrees of punishment in accordance with its own notion of the enormity of the offence. "Bills of this sort," says Mr. Justice STORY, "have been usually passed in England in times of rebellion, or gross subserviency to the crown, or of violent political excitement—periods in which all nations are most liable, as well the free as the enslaved, to forget their duties and trample upon the rights and liberties of others."

These bills are generally directed against individuals by name, but they may be directed against a whole class. The bill against the Earl of Kildare, passed in the reign of HENRY VIII., enacted "that all such persons which be or heretofore have been comforters, abettors, partakers, confederates or adherents of the said late Earl in his or their false and traitorous acts and purposes shall in likewise stand, be attainted, adjudged and convicted of high treason, and that the same attainder, judgment and conviction against the said comforters, aiders, abettors, undertakers, confederates and adherents shall be as strong and effectual in the law against them and every one of them as though they and every one of them had been specially, singularly and particularly named by their proper names in the said act."

These bills may inflict punishment absolutely or may inflict it conditionally. The bill against the Earl of Clarendon, passed in the reign of CHARLES II., enacted that the Earl should suffer perpetual exile and be forever banished from the realm, and that if he returned or was found in England, or in any other of the King's dominions after the first of February, 1667, he should suffer the pains and penalties of treason, with a proviso, however, that if he surrendered himself before the said first day of February for trial, the penalties and disabilities declared should be void and of no effect.

"A British act of Parliament," to cite the language of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, "might declare that if certain individuals failed to do a given act by a named day they should be deemed to be and treated as convicted felons and traitors, and the act would come precisely within the definition of a bill of attainder, and the English Courts would enforce it without indictment or trial by jury." If the clauses of the third article of the Constitution of Missouri, to which we have referred, had in terms declared that Mr. CUMMINGS was guilty, or should be held guilty, of having been in armed hostility to the United States, or of having entered that State to avoid being enrolled or drafted into the military service, and thereafter should be deprived of the right to preach as a priest of the Catholic Church or to teach in any institution of learning, there would be no question but that the clauses would constitute a bill of attainder within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. If these clauses, instead of mentioning his name, had declared that priests and clergymen within the State of Missouri were guilty of these acts, or should be held guilty of them, and hence should be subjected to the like deprivation, the clauses would be equally open to objection. And further, if these clauses had declared that all such priests and clergymen should be held guilty, and be thus deprived, provided they did not by a day designated do certain specified acts, they would be no less within the inhibition of the Federal Constitution.

In all these cases there would be the legislative enactment creating the deprivation, without any of the ordinary forms and guards provided for the security of the citizen in the administration of justice by the established tribunals.

The results which would follow from clauses of the character mentioned do follow from the clauses actually adopted. The difference between the last case supposed and the case actually presented is one of form only, and not of substance. The existing clauses presume the guilt of the priests and the clergymen, and adjudge the deprivation of their right to preach or teach unless the presumption be first removed by their expurgatory oath. In other words they assume the guilt and adjudge the punishment conditionally. The clauses supposed differ only in that they declare the guilt, instead of assuming it. The deprivation is effected with equal certainty in the latter case as it would be in the former, but not with equal directness. The purpose of the law-maker in the case supposed would be openly avowed; in the case existing it is only disguised. The legal result must be the same, for what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. The Constitution deals with substance, not shadows. Its inhibition was levelled at the thing, not the name. I intended that the rights of the citizens should be secured against deprivation for past conduct by legislative enactment, however disguised. If the inhibition can be avoided by the form of the enactment, its insertion in the fundamental law was a vain and futile proceeding.

We proceed to consider the second clause of what Mr. Chief-Justice MARSHALL terms "a bill of rights for the people of each State," the clause which inhibits the passage of an *ex post facto* law. By an *ex post facto* law is meant one which imposes a punishment for an act which was not punishable at the time it was committed, or imposes additional punishment to that then prescribed, or changes the rules of evidence by which less or different testimony is required to convict than was then exacted. In FLETCHER *vs.* PECK, Mr. Chief-Justice MARSHALL defined an *ex post facto* law to be "one which makes an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed." "Such a law," said that eminent Judge, "may inflict penalties on the person, or may inflict pecuniary penalties which swell the public Treasury. The Legislature is, then, prohibited from passing a law by which a man's estate, or any part of it, shall be seized for a crime which was not declared by some previous law to render him liable to that punishment. Why, then, should violence be done to the natural meaning of the words for the purpose of leaving to the Legislature the power of seizing for public use the estate of an individual in the form of a law annulling the title by which he holds the estate? The Court can perceive no sufficient grounds for making this distinction. The rescinding act would have the effect of an *ex post facto* law. It forfeits the estate of FLETCHER for a crime not committed by himself, but by those from whom he purchased. This could not be effected in the form of an *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder. Why, then, is it allowable in the form of a law annulling the original grant?"

The act to [illegible] here made was one passed by the [illegible] of Georgia repealing a previous act under which land had been granted. The repealing act divesting the title of the grantees did not in terms define any crimes or inflict any punishment or direct any judicial proceedings; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature was forbidden from passing any law by which a man's estate could be seized for a crime which was not declared by some previous law to render him liable to that punishment, the Chief-Justice was of opinion that the repealing act had the effect of an *ex post facto* law, and was within the constitutional inhibition.

Now, the clauses in the Missouri Constitution which are the subject of consideration do not in terms define any crime or declare that any punishment shall be inflicted, but they produce the same result upon the parties against whom they are directed as though the crimes were defined and the punishment declared. They assume that there are persons in Missouri who are guilty of some of the acts designated. They would have no meaning in the Constitution were not such the fact. They are aimed at past acts, and not future facts. They were intended to operate upon parties who, in some form or manner, by action or word, directly or indirectly, had aided or countenanced the rebellion or sympathized with parties engaged in the rebellion, or had endeavored to escape the proper responsibilities and duties of a citizen in time of war. And they were intended to operate by depriving such persons of the right to hold certain offices and trusts, and to pursue their ordinary and regular avocations. This deprivation is punishment; nor is it any less so because a way is opened for escape from it by the expurgatory oath. The framers of the Constitution of Missouri knew at the time that whole classes of individuals would be unable to take the oath prescribed. To them there is no escape provided. To them the deprivation was intended to be and is absolute and perpetual. To make the enjoyment of a right dependent upon an impossible condition is equivalent to an absolute denial of the right under any condition, and such denial enforced for a past act is nothing else than punishment imposed for that act; it is a misapplication of terms to call it anything else.

Now, some of the acts to which the expurgatory oath is directed were not offences at the time they were committed. It was no offence against any law to enter or leave the State of Missouri for the purpose of avoiding enrollment or draft in the military service, however much the evasion of such service might be the subject of moral censure. Clauses which prescribe a penalty for an act of this nature are within the terms of the definition of an *ex post facto* law. They impose a punishment for an act not punishable at the time it was committed. Some of the acts at which the oath is directed constituted high offences at the time they were committed, to which, upon conviction, fine and imprisonment or other heavy penalties were attached. The clauses which provide a further penalty for these acts are also within the definition of an *ex post facto* law. They impose additional punishment to that prescribed when the act was committed. And this is not all. The clauses in question subvert the presumptions of innocence and alter the rules of evidence which heretofore, under the universally recognized principles of the common law, have been supposed to be fundamental and unchangeable. They assume that the parties are guilty; they call upon the parties to show their innocence, and they declare that such innocence can be shown only in one way, by an inquisition in the form of an expurgatory oath into the consciences of the parties.

The objectionable character of these clauses will be more apparent if we put them in the ordinary form of a legislative act. Thus, if instead of the general provisions in the Constitution, the Convention had provided as follows: "Be it enacted, that all persons who have been in armed hostility to the United States shall, upon conviction thereof, not only be punished as the laws provided at the time the offences were committed, but shall also be thereafter rendered incapable of holding any of the offices, trusts and positions, and of exercising any of the pursuits mentioned in the third article of the Constitution of Missouri," no one could have any doubt of the nature of the act. It would be an *ex post facto* law, and void, for it would add a new punishment to an old offence. So, too, if the Convention had passed an enactment of a similar kind with reference to those acts which do not constitute offences. Thus, had it provided as follows: "Be it enacted, that all persons who have heretofore at any time entered or left the State of Missouri with intent to avoid enrollment or draft in the military service of the United States, shall, upon conviction thereof, be forever rendered incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, or of teaching in any seminary of learning, or preaching as a minister of the Gospel of any denomination, or exercising any of the professions or pursuits mentioned in the third article of the Constitution," there would be no question of the character of the enactment. It would be an *ex post facto* law, because it would impose a punishment for an act not punishable at the time it was committed.

The provisions of the Constitution of Missouri accomplish precisely what enactments like those supposed would accomplish. They impose the same penalty without the formality of a judicial trial and conviction, for the parties embraced by the supposed enactments would be incapable of taking the oath prescribed. To them its requirement would be an impossible condition. Now, as the State, had she attempted the course supposed, would have failed, it must follow that any other mode producing the same result must equally fail. The provisions of the Federal Constitution intended to secure the liberty of the citizen cannot be evaded by the form in which the power of the State is exerted. If this be not so, it that which cannot be accomplished by means looking directly to the end can be accomplished by indirect means, the inhibition may be evaded at pleasure. No kind of oppression can be named against which the framers of the Constitution supposed they had guarded, which may not be effected. Take the case supposed by counsel, that of a man tried for treason and acquitted, or, if convicted, pardoned.

The Legislature may pass an act that if the person thus acquitted or pardoned does not take an oath that he never has committed the acts charged against him he shall not be permitted to hold any office of trust or profit, or pursue any avocation in the State. Take the case before us: The Constitution of Missouri excludes, on failure to take the oath we have described, a large class of persons within her borders from numerous offices and pursuits. It would have been equally within the power of the State to have extended the exclusion so as to deprive the parties who were unable to take the oath from any avocations whatever in the State. Suppose, again, in the progress of events, persons now in the minority in the ascendency, and secure the control of the Government, nothing could prevent, if the Constitutional prohibition can be evaded, the enactment of a provision requiring every person, as a condition of holding any office of honor or of trust, or of pursuing any avocation in the State, to take an oath that he had never advocated or advised or supported the imposition of the present expurgatory oath. Under this form of legislation the most flagrant invasions of private rights in periods of excitement may be enacted, and individuals, and even whole classes, may be deprived of political and civil rights.

A question arose in New-York, soon after the treaty of peace of 1783, upon a statute of that State, which involved a discussion of the nature and character of these expurgatory oaths when used as a means of inflicting punishment. The subject was regarded as so important and the requirement of the oath such a violation of the fundamental principles of civil liberty and the rights of the citizen, that it engaged the attention of eminent lawyers and distinguished statesmen of the time, among others, of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. We will cite some passages of a paper left by him on the subject, in which, with his characteristic fullness and ability, he examines the oath and demonstrates that it is not only a mode of inflicting punishment, but a mode in violation of all the constitutional guarantees secured by the Revolution of the rights and liberties of the people:

"If we examine it," (the measure requiring the oath,) said this great lawyer, "with an unprejudiced eye, we must acknowledge not only that it was an evasion of the treaty, but a subversion of one great principle of social security, to-wit: that every man shall be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. This was to invert the order of things, and instead of obliging the State to prove the guilt in order to inflict the penalty, it was to oblige the citizen to show his own innocence to avoid the penalty. It was to excite scruples in the honest and conscientious, and to hold out a bribe to perjury. * * * It was a mode of inquiring who had committed any of those crimes to which the penalty of disqualification was annexed, with this aggravation, that it deprived the citizen of the benefit of that advantage which he would have enjoyed by leaving, as in all other cases, the burden of proof upon the prosecution. To place this matter in a still clearer light, let it be supposed that instead of the mode of indictment and trial by jury, the Legislature was to declare that every citizen who did not swear that he had never adhered to the King of Great Britain should incur all the penalities which our treason laws prescribe, would this not be a palpable evasion of the treaty, and a direct infringement of the Constitution? The principle is the same in both cases, with only this difference in the consequences, that in the instance already acted upon the citizen forfeits a part of his rights, in the one supposed he would forfeit the whole. The degree of punishment is all that distinguishes the cases. In either, justly considered, it is substituting a new and arbitrary mode of prosecution to that ancient and highly-esteemed one recognized by the laws and the Constitution of the State—I mean the trial by jury.

"Let us not forget that the Constitution declares that trial by Jury in all cases in which it has been formerly used should remain inviolate forever, and that the Legislature should at no time erect any new jurisdiction which should not proceed according to the course of the common law. Nothing can be more repugnant to the true genius of the common law than such an inquisition as has been mentioned into the consciences of men. * * * If any oath with respect to past conduct has been made the condition on individuals who have resided within the British lines should hold their estates, we should immediately see that this proceeding would be tyrannical and a violation of the treaty; and yet, when the same oath is employed to divest that right which ought to be deemed still more sacred, many of us are so infatuated as to overlook the mischief.

"To say that the persons who will be affected by it have previously forfeited their right, and that therefore nothing is taken away from them, is a begging of the question. How do we know who are the parties in this situation? If it be answered this is the mode taken to ascertain it, the objection returns, it is an improper mode, because it puts the most essential interests of the citizen upon a worse footing than we should be willing to tolerate where inferior interests are concerned, and because, it allowed, it substitutes for the established and legal mode of investigating crimes and inflicting forfeitures one that is unknown to the Constitution and repugnant to the genius of our law."

Similar views have frequently been expressed by the judiciary in cases involving analagous questions. They are presented with great force in the matter of DORSEY, (7 Porter,) but we do not deem it necessary to pursue the subject further. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri must be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a judgment reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and directing that Court to discharge the defendant from imprisonment and suffer him to depart without delay; and it is so ordered.

HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Lecture by William L. Stone, Esq., on the Early Newspaper Press of America—Interesting Data and Incidents.

WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture on the "Early Newspaper Press of America," before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening. He said that to deliver a lecture on the newspaper Press without paying our respects, in the first instance, to the Devil and Doctor FAUST, will be considered not only a violation of all precedents, but as regards those distinguished individuals, a positive breach of good manners. They have so long been associated together, not only in popular tradition, but in books, that the greater part of the reading world seem to think that they were the original partners in the republic of letters. Indeed, for some absurd reason or other, the opinion is yet prevalent, that one of the original concern has been a silent partner, though not a sleeping one, in every printing establishment since. The proposition, to this extent, is certainly inadmissable; and yet, from the moral condition of a large portion of the Press, it must be confessed there is strong presumptive evidence that in the unhappy influences exercised by the personage referred to over the affairs of men, he is not altogether neglectful of the Press. Be this, however, as it may, the Press has become in this country especially, an engine of such great importance in the daily affairs of life—its energies are of such tremendous power, either for good or evil, that I believe a few moments can be profitably spent this evening in glancing at its rise and early progress in the colonies during the period preceding the Revolution. The honor of setting up the first printing-press in the American colonies belongs to Massachusetts. Only nine years had elapsed from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth before a press was in operation in Cambridge, then as populous as Boston. The project of establishing a press in the New World was conceived and almost executed by Rev. JESSE GLOVER, a dissenting clergyman in England, who had interested himself largely in planting the colony, and a portion of whose family was already in America. Mr. GLOVER raised the means of purchasing his press, types and other necessary apparatus by contributions in England and Holland. With these materials he embarked for America in 1628, eight years after the *Mayflower* touched Plymouth Rock, but died a few days before his ship reached the shore. Cambridge was at that time the seat of the civil and ecclesiastical power in Massachusetts; and the Academy, which subsequently grew into Cambridge University, had been commenced, it was determined by the leading men of the colony to establish the press there, and there it remained for sixty years under their control, and forty years before a press was established in any other colony. The first printer was STEPHEN DAY, engaged in London by Mr. GLOVER, and a descendant of the celebrated JOHN DAY, the printer. The second printer in the colonies was SAMUEL GREEN, to whom DAY relinquished the business in 1649. GREEN printed the Indian Bibles for those early apostles of the New World who first engaged in the benevolent work of attempting the civilization and evangelization of the aborigines of this country—a noble race of wild men who have melted away before the pale-faces like the hoar frost beneath the beams of the morning sun. In 1671, the General Court directed the revision and publication of the laws of the Colony. Until that time the laws had always been printed at the expense of the Commonwealth; but a wealthy bookseller, by the name of JOHN USHER, applied for permission to publish them on his own account; and to prevent GREEN from printing extra copies for himself, he procured the passage of an act prohibiting the printing of any more copies than he should direct, and in this enactment we find the origin of copyright in this country. In 1764 the first press was established in Boston, by permission of the General Court, and two licensers were appointed—one of whom was Rev. INCREASE MATHER. The printer was JOHN FOSTER. The first newspaper published in North America was the Boston *News Letter*, commenced in April, 1704, by JOHN CAMPBELL. It was printed by the authority of the licensers on a half-sheet of what was then called "pot-paper," a large size of foolscap. The paper was printed by BARTHOLEMEW GREEN.

The second American newspaper was the Boston *Gazette*, the first numbrr of which was published in December, 1719, by WILLIAM BROOKER. It was printed on a half-sheet of foolscap by JAMES FRANKLIN, brother of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who served his apprenticeship with him. [The lecturer here exhibited a copy of the paper.] It was not long before JAMES FRANKLIN was arrested by the Government, and imprisoned four weeks in the common jail, for the conduct of his paper. During his imprisonment his name was taken out of the paper and that of his brother BENJAMIN substituted. The character of the paper does not appear to have been changed for the better by the change of names. The paper expired in 1727. JAMES FRANKLIN then removed to Rhode Island and established the first newspaper in that State at Newport. It remains to notice but one more of the Boston editors—THOMAS FLEET. He established the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal* in 1731, and afterward the Boston *Evening Post*. Twenty-one years elapsed from the establishment of a newspaper in Boston before WILLIAM BRADFORD commenced the New-York *Gazette*, in October, 1725. It was printed on a half sheet of foolscap with a large and almost worn-out type. Eighty years after the establishment of BRADFORD'S *Gazette*, the New-York *Weekly Journal* was commenced by JOHN PHILIP ZERGER, [copy of the paper shown by the lecturer.] Soon after the relinquishment of his paper by BRADFORD it was resumed by JAMES PARKER, under the double title of the New-York *Gazette & Weekly Post Boy*. From the establishment of the independence of the country until the present day there has been no attempt to fetter the Press by censors or by law, while the old English law of libel which prevailed until the beginning of the present century has been so modified as to allow the truth in all cases to be given in evidence. The fourth paper published in New-York was called the *Evening Post*. It was commenced by HENRY DEFOREST in 1746, and was remarkable chiefly for stupidity, looseness of grammar and worse orthography. It died before it was able to walk alone. In 1752 the New-York *Mercury* was commenced, and in 1763 the title was changed to the New-York *Gazette and Weekly Mercury*. This paper was established by HUGH GAINES, at the sign of the Bible and Crown, Hanover-square. It was conducted with taste and ability, and became the best newspaper in the Colonies. In 1768 GAINES was arraigned by the Assembly for publishing a part of its proceedings without permission, and, withal, incorrectly. He apologized, was reprimanded and discharged. As the storm of war drew on, in 1775, the *Mercury* contained a series of patriotic papers, under the signature of "The Watchtower." But as the British Army approached New-York the patriotism of GAINES began to cool, and during the whole course of the revolutionary war, his *Mercury* afforded very accurate indications of the state of the contest. Another paper, called the New-York *Gazette* was commenced by WAYMAN, a former associate of PARKER. In 1766 WAYMAN was arrested and imprisoned for a contempt of the Assembly, upon no other charge than that of two typographical errors in printing the speech of Sir HENRY MOORE, the Governor of the Colony. One of these errors consisted in printing the word *never* for *ever*, by reason of which the meaning of the sentence was reversed. Nothing can be more annoying to authors and publishers than errors of the Press; and yet those who are unskilled in the art of printing can scarcely conceive the difficulty of avoiding them. To arrive at ordinary accuracy in a daily newspaper requires the reading and correction of at least two proofs; and even then an editor who has not become *case-hardened* by long endurance, will often be shocked at the transformation of sense into nonsense, or the murdering of one of his happiest conceits, or the plucking of the point from one of his neatest paragraphs, by a typographical error. In the early stages of the art of printing, errors were far more numerous than in books of modern execution. It was then very common for a volume of ordinary size to contain page upon page of errata at the close. One of the most remarkable instances of this kind, was the curious treatise of EDWARD LEIGH on "Religion and Learning" published in 1656. At the close of the work were three folio pages of corrections in very minute type. It is a singular fact that the edition of the Latin Vulgate by Pope SIXTUS V., although carefully superintended, sheet by sheet, by His Holiness, has ever remained without a rival in typographical inaccuracy. Still more curious was the fact that the Pope, in the plenitude of his pontifical infallibility, prefixed to the first volume a bull of excommunication against any and every printer who, in reprinting the work, should ever make any alterations in the text. Among instances of typographical errors the lecturer gave the following: A lad in a printing-office, who knew more about type-setting than he did of the Greek mythology, in looking over a poem they were printing, came upon the name of *Hecate*, one of the lady divinities of the lower world, occurring in a line like this: "She shall reign the *Hecate* of the deepest Hell." The boy, thinking he had discovered an error, ran to the master printer, and inquired eagerly whether there was an *E* in cat. "Why, no, you blockhead," was the reply. Away went the boy to the pressroom and extracted the objectionable letter. But fancy the horror of both poet and publisher when the poem appeared with the line—"She shall reign the HE CAT of the deepest Hell." This, however, was not so bad as the manner in which the printers treated Miss LANDOR. In speaking of it she says, "And when I had written it full blown roses" the nasty things made it "full blown noses." BENJAMIN FRANKLIN once putting to press a "form of the Common Prayer, the letter c in the following passage dropped out unperceived by him, "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared, to the horror of the devout worshippers, the passage read: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye." FRANKLIN has been suspected of having done this intentionally, but it appears to me without good reason. But, after all, when it is considered of how many separate and minute pieces of metal a book form or the page of a newspaper is composed, the wonder is that the errors of the Press are not far more numerous than they are. A single page of one of our largest papers cannot contain less than 315,000 separate pieces of metal, each of which must be nicely adjusted in its own proper place, or error and confusion will ensue. A paper called the New-York *Chronicle* was published during the years 1761–62, and then died. The New-York *Pacquet* was next published in 1763, but how long it lived is not known. In 1766 HOLT established the New-York *Journal* or *General Advertiser*, which, in the course of the year, was united with PARKER'S *Gazette*, the *Journal* being printed as a separate paper. In 1774 HOLT discarded the King's arms from the title of his paper, substituting in place of it a serpent cut in pieces, with the expressive motto "Unite or die." In January, 1775, the snake was united and coiled with the tail in its mouth, forming a double ring. On the body of the snake, beginning at the head, were the following lines:

> "United now, alive and free,
> Firm on this basis liberty shall stand,
> And thus supported, ever bless our land
> 'Till time becomes eternity."

In 1783 HOLT resumed the publication of his paper in New-York, under the title of *The Independent Gazette, or the New-York Journal revived;* the publication having been suspended during the occupation of the City by the British. The celebrated JAMES RIVINGTON began his paper in 1733 under the formidable title of *Rivington's New-York Gazette; or Connecticut, New-Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser.* The imprint read as follows: "Printed at his ever open and uninfluenced press, fronting Hanover-square." In November, 1775, a party of armed men from Connecticut entered the City on horseback, beset RIVINGTON'S habitation, broke into his printing-office and destroyed his presses, and melted his type into bullets. RIVINGTON then went to England. On his return he established the *New-York Royal Gazette*. It was published twice a week. Four other newspapers were published in New-York at the same time under the sanction of the British officers. Arrangements were made to publish one of the papers each day, and thus the people had the advantage of a daily newspaper. In 1787 RIVINGTON changed the name to *Rivington's New-York Gazette and Universal Advertiser.*

The lecturer sketched the history of printing and the newspaper Press in the American Colonies from the introduction of the art down to the period of the Revolution. From these brief sketches, he said, an idea may be formed of the germ of the newspaper Press, which is now one of the chief glories of our country. The prolific Press of no other country equals that of the United States, either on the score of its moral or its intellectual power, or for the exertion of that manly independence of thought and action which ought ever to characterize the Press of a free people. He closed with a quotation from SCOTT'S novel of *Quentin Durward*, giving the scene in the workshop between Galleotte and Martivalli, the astrologer of LOUIS the Eleventh, and his master.

Free classes for the tuition of French and German are about to be established at the rooms of the Association on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Young men are at liberty to join.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will commence selling, to-day, at their rooms, No. 498 Broadway, a valuable collection of autographs. There are upward of seventeen hundred autographs in the collection, among them are three of Gen. Washington, several holographs and autographs of B. Franklin, John Adams, Charles Carroll, Richard Henry Lee, Samuel Chase, W. Paca, Gen. Morgan, Gen. Gist, Louis Philippe, King of the French, &c., &c. Every one is warranted genuine. The collection was made by W. BROTHERHEAD, but embraces some which were formerly the property of the famous bibliomaniac, DAWSON TURNER. The sale will commence at 4 P. M. each day.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR—Market flat at $9 75@$10 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT 1c. lower; $2 13@$2 15 for No. 1, and $1 88¼ for No. 2. CORN a shade firmer and 1c. higher; 78½c. for No. 1. OATS steady and unchanged; 40½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK 25c. higher; $18 75. LIVE HOGS in good demand and 10c. higher; $6 15@$6 35 for good to choice. DRESSED HOGS active and 10c.@15c. higher; $6 75@$7 10. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 97,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Live Hogs, 6,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull; prices drooping. WHEAT—Only small lots of Pennsylvania offering; no sales to-day. CORN—21,000 bushels received, chiefly Pennsylvania Yellow; market favored buyers 1c.@2c.; sales of White Mixed at $1@$1 02; good to prime White, $1 05@$1 08; Yellow Prime Pennsylvania, $1 02@$1 03; Damp, $1. OATS—Sales at 60c., weight. CLOVER SEED firm at 8½c. for prime. WHISKY dull and nominal at $2 15@$2 20. SUGARS and COFFEE firm, with reduced stocks of both in first hands. COTTON—33c. for Middling Upland, and market quiet.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 75@$14 for Red Winter, $15 for White and $15 75 for double extra. Rye Flour steady at $7. WHEAT quiet; choice White Canada is held at $2 95@$3. CORN—Sales of No. 1 in car lots at $1 12. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are inactive. SHORTS, $18@$21. SHIP STUFFS, $25@$27. MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

TOBACCO—Sales 50 hhds. at $2 80@$15 25, the latter for Trigg County. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $10. WHEAT—Sales of prime Red Winter at $2 85. CORN—Sales of Shelled in bulk at 68c., and Ear at 60c. OATS—Sales at 62c. COTTON—Sales at 30c. MESS PORK—Sales at $20 50. BULK SHOULDERS—Sales at 8c. CLEAR SIDES—Sales at 11c. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 12c., Clear sides, 13½c.; Hams, 16c. LARD—Sales at 12½c. RAW WHISKY—Sales at $2 30. New-Orleans SUGAR—Sales at 13c. Plantation MOLASSES—Sales at 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal at 30c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales of Prime to Choice Fall at $2 85@$3. CORN firm; sales at 79c.@83c. OATS firmer; sales at 62c.@66c. PORK—Sales at $19 50@$20 50. BULK MEATS and BACON unchanged. LARD—Sales of choice Tierce at 12c. WHISKY firmer; sales at $2 15. The Government officers are seizing all receipts of free Whisky. HOGS are higher; sales at $6 25@$6 50; number packed to date, 142,000.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady; sales 100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nothing doing by which to establish quotations. Corn quiet and nominal at $1. Oats quiet within the range of 50c.@52c. Barley unchanged; quoted at $1@$1 04. Rye nominal at $1. PROVISIONS steady and in moderate demand. Hogs quiet; sales at $7 50@$8. WHISKY—Market firm at $2 39.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $2 16 for No. 1, and $1 96@$1 98 for No. 2. CORN weak, 63c. OATS dull and lower; 43c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK $18 25. DRESSED HOGS firmer at $7@$7 10. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Corn, 2,300 Dressed Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull; nothing doing. WHISKY dull and unchanged. HOGS firmer and higher; sales at $7 25@$7 75; receipts, 5,600 head. MESS PORK firm; sales at $20@$20 50. BULK MEATS firm. LARD held at 12½c. BACON firm. GREEN MEATS in demand; holders ask a quarter advance, Gold, 135.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

COTTON steady; sales at 31½c.@31¾. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet; sales at 62c. RESIN firm; sales at $3 23@$6. TAR—Sales at $1 70.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales; market and prices irregular; demand general; Middlings 31c.@31½c.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT'S East India Coffee is the theme of universal remark. Its praises are in everybody's mouth. For sale by all Grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 16—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest*—Gen. Duryee, Miss Duryee, James Winslow, A. Richards, Capt. R. N. Stembell, Mrs. Stembell, Mr. and Mrs. Fousse, Mr. McBlount, Henri Beure, Alcide Beals, A. Jacoby, Mr. Bixio, Pedro Pers, Mr. Manara, Wilhelm Feldstein, Mr. Fassett, Mr. Colbert, Mr. Recio, Mr. Borrero, F. A. Olivan, G. Varrelli, J. Hess, C. Ferrero, C. Montadt, Antoine After, Mrs. Appoline After, Mrs. Verdier, Mrs. F. Goresse, Mrs. Durand, Mr. Durand, E. Mantono, A. Alexandre, Jacques, Freedmann, V. Jantel, Mr. Rayeur, V. Forretayn.

JAN. 16—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Miss A. East, Miss A. Faulkner, Miss Gouzel, J. Kingdom and lady, D. Burt, A. Martin, H. McCance, H. Laurn, F. Wagner, S. Howard, J. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Conway, F. Ashmore, T. Heath, W. Hammer, W. Le Conter, A. Cameron, Rev. W. Wicks, J. Jacobs, A. Haws, Miss M. Howard, Dr. J. Black, and 245 in the steerage.

JAN. 16—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—McNeil, Mr. McBride, Mr. Foote, and 73 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 5 00 | Moon sets.... 4 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 42 | Gov. Island. 5 31 | Hell Gate... 6 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co: Margaret, Wattington, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Teazer, Hildreth, New-Orleans, W. N. Hubbell; Nightingale, Breaker, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flambeau, Everson, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Ariel, (Br.,) Jackson, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., C. J. & F. W. Coggill; Iddo Kimball, Bolmer, Trieste, A. Jacquimot.

Brigs Emulous, (Br.,) Priest, Carthagena and St. Mark's, J. F. Whitney & Co.; S. E. Beatty, (Br.,) Gross, Carthagena and St. Mark's, T. Middleton; Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, St. Pierre, Mart., H. Vatable & Son; Winfield, Loring, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons.

Schooners Annie Amsden, Bangs, Baltimore, Crowell & Paine; A. H. Edwards, Hughes, Brazos, Texas, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Kate Brigham, Luce, New-Orleans, Thos. Dunham; M. C. Hart, Hart, Remedios, W. H. Loud & Co.; Henry Hobart, Manson, Arroyo, P. R., W. & P. Armstrong; J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Manzanilla, Thayer & Sargent; George Washington, Rich, Stamford; Robert Knapp, Sackett, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow Dec. 29 and Moville 31st, with mdse. and 76 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Jan. 9, lat. 45 42, lon. 51 36, exchanged signals with one of the Inman steamers, bound E.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Jan. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 268 passengers to John G. Dale. 14th inst., 396 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed one of the National Co.'s steamers, bound E.; same day, 380 miles E. of Sandy Hook, Bremen steamship Hansa, hence for Southampton and Bremen.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Jan. 3, and Brest 5th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Had very rough weather during the first 3 ds. of the passage.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had very heavy weather in the Channel; lost sails and topsail-yard. Has been 14 ds. since striking soundings on George's Banks. The second day out, John Bailiff, of England, a sailor, jumped overboard, and was lost.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) Marohi, Leghorn 54 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 7. Had very heavy weather since passing Gibraltar; lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Philotaxe, (Norw.,) Larsen, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has encountered heavy W. and N. W. gales; lost sails, spars, &c.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis 5 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. A. A. Horton, Fields, Newbern, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16—Arr. brig Harmony, from Gloucester, Eng., and schr. Transit, from Savannah.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16—Arr. steamship James A. Geary, from Baltimore. Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Marshall, of ship Alexander Marshall, which arrived on the 15th, reports: 13th, at noon, lat. 40 12 N., lon. 70 53 W., signalized steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 29, Patrick Nolan, a seaman, fell from the mizzentopsail-yard to the deck, and died of his injuries.

Spoken, &c.

Clydedale—Br. bark, steering S., Dec. 13, lat. 50, lon. 17.

Telegraph—bark, of and for Boston from Cronstadt, 77 ds. out, Jan. 2, lat. 29, lon. 65.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE LATEST PHASE OF RECONSTRUCTION.
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE SHEETED DEAD,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY AT ITHACA,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE TEST-OATH,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

Every Reader of the Daily Times should Subscribe for the Weekly Tribune to File.

TWENTY-TWO NEGRO PRISONERS
BURNED TO DEATH IN SOUTH CAROLINA,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY
TO HON. S. C. POMEROY,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

METHODIST UNITY,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK NOTICED
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

RECENT POETRY,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

Those who have Lands for Sale should Advertise in the Weekly Tribune.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

SOUTHERN ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCHES,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

INTERESTING FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

Every Person who has a Farm for Sale should Advertise in the Weekly Tribune. Its Circulation is Greater than that of any other Newspaper.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH FOR
AMERICAN RELIEF TO THE CRETANS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

FINE ARTS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

NORTH CAROLINA—THE WHIPPING-POST,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE OCEAN YACHT-RACE,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE TARIFF—REPORT OF THE
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

THE PALATINE—A POEM,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
ON JAN. 16.

SCIENCE—METEORIC STONES,
HOW TO PREPARE COFFEE,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR COLLODION, &c.,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

ME-WON-I-TOC,
CHAPTER SEVENTH:
WHAT HORRID MONSTER IS THIS
COMING IN HIS FRIGHTFUL
COSTUME, AND MIDNIGHT
APPROACHING?
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 16.

LITERATURE,
FOREIGN MISCELLANY,
PERSONAL—INTERESTING
GENERAL NEWS,
SOUTHERN NEWS,
FOREIGN NEWS,
THE FARMERS' CLUB ON
WHY BUTCHERS ARE FAT,
TO CLARIFY BLACKBERRY WINE,
MANAGEMENT OF THE CLUB,
PULVERISING TUSSICKS OR BOGS,
BUCKWHEAT AS A FERTILIZER,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR UNDERDRAINING,
FAILURES IN FARMING,
HOW TO RAISE POTATOES,
GRAPE LANDS IN DANGER,
NORTHERN MISSOURI LAND, &c.,
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TO THE PEOPLE.

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CHICAGO, ILL.,
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 125, Jan. 16, 1867.
9, 55, 70, 54, 71, 73, 14, 62, 6, 35, 22, 47, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS G, Jan. 16, 1867.
17, 49, 34, 55, 43, 59, 46, 23, 76, 27, 45, 32, 51, 33.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 49, Jan. 16, 1867.
17, 68, 74, 46, 10, 1, 22, 54, 59, 60, 16, 47, 27.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 50, Jan. 16, 1867.
42, 39, 20, 77, 41, 59, 74, 18, 37, 71, 6, 43, 1, 38.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BASE BALL ON ICE.

The return match between the Eckford and Fulton Clubs, to be played on FRIDAY NEXT, Jan. 18, on the Satellite Skating Lake, Williamsburgh. A splendid pair of skates to be presented to the best player on the winning side. The cars leave Peck-slip ferry every five minutes to the door.